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Report of the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

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Supplement No. 14 (A/51/14/Rev.1)

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I. SUMMARY

1. The present report covers the period 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1996. During the period under review, 132 different training programmes and two distance-learning courses were organized in the five continents, benefiting 7,265 participants. Moreover, during this time, the restructuring process of UNITAR, decided by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/227 of 8 April 1993, has been completed and steps have been taken for the implementation of the remaining decision of the General Assembly: namely the opening of the Liaison Office in New York, in September 1996, have been taken.

2. To reflect the resulting restructured Institute, the format of the report of the Executive Director has, as of this year, been changed. It aims at being more to the point, and less bureaucratic and repetitive than in the past. The operational priorities, the streamlining of the programmes and the improvement of the UNITAR administrative management should become readily apparent. A short summary gives an immediate overview of the objectives, substance and implementation of each programme. It is followed by a more comprehensive description of activities.

3. United Nations General Assembly action: By resolutions 49/125 of 19 December 1994 and 50/121 of 20 December 1995, the General Assembly recognized the successful implementation of the transfer of the headquarters of UNITAR from New York to Geneva and took note with interest of the measures taken to complete the restructuring process of the Institute. It recognized that training activities should play a more visible and broader role in the programmes of the United Nations and reaffirmed the relevance of UNITAR's tasks and mandate. It furthermore invited the Institute to intensify collaboration with funds and programmes of the United Nations and strengthen cooperation with qualified national and international institutions, including the United Nations University and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Training Centre at Turin. It also suggested that measures should be taken for the regularization of the position of the Executive Director, and proposed solutions to the issue of rental costs for UNITAR.

4. As it has done since the start of the restructuring process, the Board of Trustees of UNITAR continues to hold two annual sessions, to formulate and monitor policies consistent with the decisions of the General Assembly. The Board has indicated that, in view of the positive feedback received regarding UNITAR activities, improved dissemination of information was necessary to further strengthen the credibility of the Institute, which could in turn lead to a more effective mobilization of financial and political support. In particular, the Board discussed the successful conduct of some recent training activities, particularly those relating to the areas of international law, preventive diplomacy, environmental conventions, and financial management. The Board encouraged continued attention to the mix of issues embraced by UNITAR with more focus on "developmental" concerns, and considered that the Institute could better capitalize on its multi-disciplinary approach, which had allowed it to go beyond a traditional, linear development of curricula and training material. At the present juncture, the Board has initiated reflection on ways to guarantee the autonomy of UNITAR and to further analyse possible options for the future in identifying additional priorities in the area of training, thereby ensuring that UNITAR continues to improve its response to the needs and expectations of the Organization and its Member States.

5. The diverse nature of the work conducted by UNITAR is due, in large part, to its institutional mandate and to its bridging position between policy and academic circles. The Institute provides different types of training: skills-building, policy-setting, information-gathering, awareness-raising and strategic planning. Training programmes fall into two main areas: multilateral diplomacy and related disciplines on the one hand, and economic and social development on the other. Both areas have been continuously expanding and evolving since the beginning of UNITAR's restructuring process. The Institute uses diverse formats in the delivery of its training programmes. The fellowship programmes, for instance, are long-term, regular, and geographically fixed events. These provide a reliable platform for Member States and for the United Nations, and allow for the continuous fine-tuning and improvement of curricula. The more frequent training programmes offered by UNITAR are mid-term, intensive and geographically mobile, lighter in infrastructure, region-specific, proactive in approach, and aim to sensitize or train key target groups, prepare other trainers and design innovative training material and guidelines.

6. The international affairs management training programmes include two main fields:

(a) Activities in the field of multilateral diplomacy training are conducted in Geneva, New York and Vienna, using minimal operating costs. UNITAR plans to further enhance this programme through the publication and distribution of training packages which capitalize on past work and existing expertise.

(b) Fellowship programmes are being conducted or are under preparation on the following topics:

(i) United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship in International Law;

(ii) UNITAR/IPA Fellowship in Preventive Diplomacy and Peacemaking;

(iii) UNITAR Fellowship in Multilateral Diplomacy and International Affairs.

The fellowships in international law and in peacemaking and preventive diplomacy have been the main summer events in recent years. Both programmes have been attracting hundreds of nominations for a few dozen available fellowships.

7. In the areas of peaceful settlement of dispute and of international law, UNITAR's training activities over the last years have been compiled and submitted to the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs for inclusion in the report of the United Nations Decade of International Law. This document (A/51/278) will be discussed by the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly.

8. Activities in the field of economic and social development include three main areas:

(a) Environment and development: The effective implementation of policies in line with Agenda 21, sustainable development, implementation of international conventions and other legal instruments, environment/trade-related issues, environmental security, issues of great concern to both the United Nations and to Member States, will remain well into the twenty-first century. Undoubtedly, one of the most pertinent niches for UNITAR is its training and capacity-building work, complementary to the work of the lead agencies, to address the various chapters of Agenda 21 and the related conventions and agreements through training.

(b) The programme on external debt and financial management is evolving and expanding in order to meet the increasing needs. The programme has substantively widened its range to include training in issues related to the economics of financial management, debt and financial negotiations, international trade, and public administration. Geographically, the programme conducts concrete activities in three continents.

(c) The programme in disaster relief management has conducted workshops for decision makers in different Sahelian countries. This programme targets a rather broad spectrum of actors, from planners and decision makers to grass-root operations officials.

9. Among other particularly noteworthy achievements during the period under review was the organization of four major conferences which gave UNITAR the opportunity to demonstrate the relevance and impact of its activities:

(a) The Institute of Policies Studies (IPS) of Singapore and UNITAR initiated, in August 1994, a series of debriefing conferences on United Nations peacekeeping operations. The first conference, entitled "The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC): debriefing and lessons" had the particular merit of bringing together all the key actors involved in the peace process and the mission itself. The second conference, held in December 1995, focused on "The role and functions of civilian police in United Nations peacekeeping operations", and gathered nine of the 11 police commissioners of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as well as policy makers, lawyers and academics.

(b) The Sixth UNITAR Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands was held in Houston, Texas, in 1995. In addition to 160 technical papers and posters, the Conference featured a number of plenary sessions. The Conference was attended by 500 participants from 23 countries.

(c) AFRICAGIS'95 featured geographic information systems in support of sustainable management of natural resources in Africa. The purpose of the conference was to promote the development and use of geographic information systems (GIS), to encourage South-South and North-South dialogue, and to strengthen the communication networks between partners involved in GIS/Environmental Information Systems (EIS) in Africa. More than 375 participants from 35 African and 15 industrialized countries convened in Abidjan in March 1995.

(d) The international colloquium to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Court, jointly organized by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and UNITAR, in April 1996, was attended by eminent international lawyers and legal advisers from Member States. The topic of the colloquium was "Increasing the effectiveness of the Court".

10. Further to the decision of the Board of Trustees, the Institute's research programmes per se have been discontinued. Conversely, research on and for training, and development of training materials have recently been completed, as evidenced by some important developments: training packages, distance-learning material, workbooks with specifically designed software, video training materials, etc. Various books have been published during the period under review and a number of other manuscripts are at press for the months to come. These publications are relevant to training activities in the fields of international affairs, preventive diplomacy and peacekeeping operations. A cornerstone of UNITAR activities has been the design and publication of training

material to support and disseminate both the findings and resources of the programmes. They include educational and training series guidance documents and supportive documentation.

11. Special efforts have continued to be made, spontaneously and under the guidance of the Board of Trustees, to develop and strengthen inter-agency cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the secretariats of the United Nations environmental conventions. Cooperative links have been established or reinforced with national and regional training institutions, in particular in developing countries. Further to the wish of the Secretary-General and upon request of the Board of Trustees, a feasibility study (JIU/REP/96/2) was conducted by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) to consider ways of establishing a possible merge with the United Nations Staff College Project (UNSCP) to be established at the ILO Turin Centre. The conclusions and recommendations of the Board of Trustees on this item are outlined in Chapter V of the present report. In brief, the Board recognized the importance of the Secretary-General's initiatives in the field of rationalization of training programmes. However, it noted that a number of questions were raised regarding the possible benefits for UNITAR of any move outside Geneva.

12. On the financial side, the report of the United Nations Board of Auditors on the financial statement of UNITAR for the year ending 31 December 1995 (A/51/5/Add.4) reads: "Clear, achievable objectives had been established and met for the projects examined. Procedures for financial management and reporting of [the] projects could be enhanced by ensuring that funds are secured in advance". UNITAR receives no subsidies from the United Nations regular budget. Rather, it raises its own funds either through voluntary contributions to the General Fund or through the Special Purpose Grants (SPGs). For the fourth consecutive year the budget of the Institute remains solvent. To a great extent, UNITAR is achieving the goal set for it by Member States, namely that it should constitute a small multilateral and multi-disciplinary organ, autonomous and flexible, efficient in fulfilling precise and focused training missions. At the same time UNITAR remains fragile as ongoing budgetary cuts in many industrialized countries render UNITAR's fund-raising efforts ever more difficult. In any event, however, the Institute has demonstrated, during the restructuring phase, its ability to accomplish worthwhile, result-oriented programmes by optimizing and putting to best use the contributions available.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMMES

13. The period of restructuring of UNITAR has led to the streamlining of programmes and to the discontinuation of projects for which UNITAR has no proven comparative advantage. This was highlighted already in the brief report of the Board of Trustees transmitted under cover of a note by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session. 1/

14. Through the rather broad decentralization and delegation of areas of competence, coupled with an increased shouldering of responsibility by staff, each programme is now going through a phase of strengthening and development. It has thus been decided that each individual consolidated programme will be presented separately in the present report. Member States should thus be in a position to better assess the results of the restructuring which they decided upon four years ago. Similarly, they, as well as various organs or agencies of the United Nations system, would be able to consider what type of concrete services UNITAR can offer to them.

15. Links have of course been established between the programmes and are continuing to be developed: international law is part of dispute resolution, and techniques of negotiation in preventive diplomacy or in international finance have several common points in the context of training. Energy and climate change are closely connected, as are, for instance, trade and environment. Information systems and modern communication technologies are to some extent transcendent or cut across all aspects of the training programmes. For the sake of clarity, as mentioned above, each specific consolidated activity is presented separately. However, constant interfacing and the resulting synergy are encouraged within UNITAR, to stimulate reflection on training methods and the production of training materials.

16. The list of all the training events which took place during the period under review, and participant statistics are appended (see annex I). This year, moreover, for the sake of conciseness, the statistics have also been regrouped by region: the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). To some extent, the statistics might not be fully relevant, since they mix participation in workshops of short duration with programmes lasting for several weeks. There is, nevertheless, no better procedure to accurately illustrate UNITAR activities for the time being.

17. The present report will deal first with international affairs management training and then with training in the management of economic and social development.

A. International affairs management training

1. Multilateral diplomacy training

Summary

18. During the period under review (1 July 1994-30 June 1996), 48 training activities were carried out within the framework of the above programme. It includes four specific programmes which will be described separately.

(i) Twenty-four training activities for the diplomatic community in Geneva; 10 training activities in New York; and 7 training activities in Vienna; (Start of training programme in Vienna: late 1995);

(ii) Six tailor-made training programmes have been implemented;

(iii) One seminar on environmental law and policy was organized in Nairobi;

(iv) Consultancy and capacity-building

(i) Training for the diplomatic communities in Geneva, New York and Vienna

Background and overview

19. UNITAR's Training Programme in Multilateral Diplomacy is designed for the benefit of diplomats, especially for members of permanent missions accredited to the United Nations at Geneva, New York and Vienna, but also for national civil servants from developing countries and countries in economic transition dealing with the United Nations system.

20. By means of a training-needs assessment UNITAR identifies and selects relevant subjects for training activities. The evaluation which follows the implementation of every course programme ascertains that the actual training needs are really met.

21. UNITAR's training activities in the field of multilateral diplomacy focus on general, specific and technical aspects which are instrumental for a diplomat in the performance of his professional tasks in a multilateral setting. The programme is threefold and comprises: orientation training, awareness training and skills training.

Programme implementation

22. Information on forthcoming training activities is disseminated via permanent missions. Interested applicants apply within a given deadline. In many cases, the demand for training activities exceeded by far the number of places available.

Orientation training

23. The purpose of these training activities is to acquaint participants with their new working environment; they also aim at improving the participants' understanding of the negotiating processes and techniques as well as the role of a diplomat in a multilateral setting.

24. These activities are of a general and introductory nature, 2/ mainly intended for newly-arrived diplomats; the duration of this training is between one and three days. The following orientation courses have taken place periodically:

(a) Orientation seminar for newly accredited members of permanent missions, Geneva, New York and Vienna;

(b) Orientation course on the Securicy Council for members of the Council, New York;

(c) Briefing on the Commission on Human Rights, Geneva;

(d) General briefing for new delegates on the work of the General Assembly, New York;

(e) Special briefing for new delegates on the work of the Second Committee of the General Assembly, New York;

(f) Special briefing for new delegates on the work of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, New York;

(g) Inter-agency seminar on the International Civil Service, Geneva.

Awareness training

25. Awareness-training courses highlight one or several aspects of United Nations activities. The duration is, in general, five half-days. These activities are of an interactive nature and comprise, in most cases, practical exercises, case studies or simulations.

(a) Seminar on the structure and the functions of the principal organs of the United Nations;

(b) Seminar on the practices and procedures of selected Geneva-based/ Vienna-based United Nations bodies and agencies;

(c) Seminar on selected current issues and trends in the United Nations system;

(d) Privileges and immunities of diplomats accredited to the United Nations;

(e) Introduction to international economics;

(f) Workshop on international legal instruments.

Skills training

26. These training activities are of a more technical nature, focusing on one specific field of activity/skill to develop. They are of a highly interactive nature and combined with practical exercises, case-studies, role-playing or video feedback.

(a) Workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation;

(b) Seminar on the setting, issues and techniques of multilateral economic negotiations;

(c) Workshop on the procedures for the settlement of trade disputes at the World Trade Organization (WTO);

(d) Workshop on communication skills;

(e) Workshop on public speaking;

(f) Workshop "Effective time management";

(g) Workshop "Managing meetings: chairing and participating";

(h) Practical exercise on "Report writing".

Resource materials and publications

27. Participants receive background material, reading lists/bibliographies for each respective training activity.

Inter-agency cooperation

28. When implementing the above training activities in Geneva, Vienna and New York, UNITAR collaborated with a variety of United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, including the following: the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, the United Nations Conference on Disarmament, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

(ii) Tailor-made training programmes in multilateral diplomacy and international affairs management

Background and overview

29. These training courses are specifically designed for government officials in charge of multilateral affairs; they focus particularly on the respective target groups' needs, with training modules and methods being worked out for every training course. The topics covered within the framework of these "à la carte" programmes include:

(a) United Nations and multilateral diplomacy;

(b) International economics and trade;

(c) International law;

(d) Negotiation techniques.

Programme implementation

30. Over the past years, UNITAR has further developed cooperation with the Tokyo-based Foundation for Advanced Studies in International Development (FASID) and the French International Institute of Public Administration (IIAP). In 1996, UNITAR also started cooperation with the Austrian Diplomatic Academy in Vienna.

FASID/UNITAR training programme on international organizations

31. This programme is organized by UNITAR on behalf of the Tokyo-based FASID. It aims at providing participants with a basic understanding of international development cooperation and at familiarizing them with the role and functions of international organizations. The course is designed for government officers

dealing with international organizations and development cooperation in a multilateral framework and is organized on an annual basis in Geneva.

UNITAR/IIAP Training programme in multilateral diplomacy and international cooperation

32. In collaboration with the Paris-based IIAP, UNITAR is organizing this training programme, on an annual basis, in Geneva. In 1995, two training activities have been implemented. The programme gives the participants an opportunity to acquire knowledge and broaden their experience in the field of multilateral diplomacy and international cooperation and to obtain first-hand information about the work of international organizations as well as the tasks of permanent missions accredited to the United Nations. It is designed for French-speaking diplomats from developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Seminar on the structure and the functions of the principal organs of the United Nations, Austrian Diplomatic Academy, Vienna

33. The objective of this course is to provide a general overview of the United Nations system, to examine the characteristics of its six principal organs, and to study the procedures and practices of these organs. Furthermore, this training programme attempts to examine the decision-making process of various United Nations organs and to familiarize participants with the practice of negotiating and drafting resolutions by means of a simulation exercise.

Resource materials and publications

34. Participants receive background material, reading lists/bibliographies for each training activity.

(iii) UNEP/UNITAR Training programme in environmental law and policy in association with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

Summary

35. The second global training programme in environmental law and policy took place from 27 March to 13 April 1995 at UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi. It accommodated 30 participants selected on the basis of government nominations and whose current and/or future functions require specialization in environmental law and policy and the development or implementation of related legislation.

Background and overview

36. This Programme has been conceived and developed so as to constitute the legal and institutional component of indigenous capacity-building for improved environmental management for sustainable development. It is designed specifically to respond to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The programme objectives are to train participants on legal aspects of sustainable development, to develop requisite skills for dealing with environmental law issues at both national and international levels.

Programme implementation

37. The three-week training curriculum covered an introduction to environmental law, a detailed examination of major global and regional environmental

conventions, an analytical survey of national legislative and institutional regimes adopted by various countries for environmental management, and an overview of new developments in environmental law and institutions in respect of subjects such as environment and trade, industrial compliance and enforcement, transfer of technology, environmental problems of human settlements and land use. The training was conducted by experts from UNEP and other United Nations bodies and agencies, representatives of Environmental Convention Secretariats, the World Bank and several other experts in the field of environmental law and policy.

Resource materials and publications

38. The training material of the 1993 programme has been further developed and transformed into a user-friendly training manual which contains background and reference material as well as practical exercises and case-studies.

Inter-agency cooperation

39. Many divisions of UNEP and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), from Nairobi as well as from regional offices contributed their expertise to the programme, as did representatives of the following agencies/ institutions: Australian Centre for Environmental Law, Sydney; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Environmental Convention Secretariats (Basle, Biodiversity, CITES, CMS, Climate Change, Ozone); and the United Nations University (UNU).

(iv) Consultancy and capacity-building

40. UNDP and the United Nations Office for Project Services (OPS) have requested UNITAR to prepare a short and mid-term training programme for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic. A UNITAR expert visited Bishkek to identify needs for training and instruction on technical equipment, through discussion with the Minister and the staff of the Ministry as well as through the study of available documents. In light of his findings, the expert has designed a coherent short-medium term training programme, based on a combination of lectures, seminars, workshops and fellowships, in particular for the diplomatic personnel.

Financial contributions for international affairs training as a whole

41. Costs related to the implementation of the programmes addressed to diplomats accredited to the United Nations New York, Geneva and Vienna are covered by the UNITAR General Fund.

42. In addition, the government of Germany (BFIO) and the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria are respectively funding a post of Junior Professional Officer (JPO); the two JPOs are allocated to this programme.

43. "A la Carte" training programmes are financed by extrabudgetary resources, i.e., in general, by the requesting Government or agency. Funds for the implementation of these programmes were made available by:

(a) The Foundation for Advanced Studies in International Development, Tokyo;

(b) The International Institute for Public Administration, Paris; and

(c) The Austrian Diplomatic Academy, Vienna.

44. Funds for the training programme in environmental law and policy were provided by UNEP's Environmental Law and Institutions Programme Activity Centre (ELIPAC).

45. The costs of consultancy for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic have been covered by UNDP/OPS from an Austrian grant.

2. UNITAR-IPA Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy

Summary

46. The UNITAR-IPA Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy is now in its fourth year and has, over this period, acquired a reputation for excellence. Each year, the Fellowship Programme receives many more applications from highly qualified middle and senior level United Nations staff, diplomats and personnel from regional and humanitarian organizations, than it is able to accept. Participants are carefully chosen, and, as a result, the level of experience, discussion and interaction is exceptional. As well, the programme has been able to attract an excellent group of resource persons from the United Nations, the diplomatic world and academia. As such, it offers participants an integrated overview of the latest knowledge and experience with which to sharpen their skills in preventive diplomacy and peacemaking.

47. During the period under review (1 July 1994-30 June 1996), three two-week core courses took place in Burg Schlaining, Austria, and two meetings of alumni were held in New York within the scope of the extended programmes.

Background and overview

48. The UNITAR-IPA Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy was developed in 1993 as an initiative of the Australian Government to respond to the Secretary-General's An Agenda for Peace. The programme offers advanced training in conflict analysis, negotiation and mediation to international and national civil servants who wish to learn or refine these skills. The primary focus is on preventing and resolving international disputes through the United Nations.

49. The Fellowship Programme is offered in two parts to allow participants to choose the type and duration of training which they require. The Core Programme involves an intensive two-week course which is held at Burg Schlaining, Austria, and the extended programme involves an individual case-study project designed to provide a more in-depth experience for those who have participated in the Core Programme. The extended programme also offers a kind of refresher course each year for participants in New York on a relevant and topical theme.

Programme implementation

50. Brochures for the Fellowship Programme are sent to all Ambassadors to the United Nations in New York and Geneva early in the year with an invitation to nominate members of their mission or foreign ministries. The Under-Secretaries-General of the relevant United Nations departments are also invited to nominate

their staff as are regional organizations and a select group of humanitarian organizations. Selection is then made on the basis of these applications.

51. The Core Programme provides participants with a comprehensive framework for understanding how disputes begin, escalate and are resolved. Case-studies of past and current conflict situations are presented by senior officials who have been involved in attempts to resolve them. These case-studies serve as the basis for extensive discussion of the issues, obstacles and problems which occur in real life international dispute resolution. The programme also offers hands-on practice in the skills needed to carry out effective preventive diplomacy and peacemaking. Negotiation and mediation skills are practised through exercises, simulations, role-playing and feedback.

52. Participants who have completed the Core Programme can choose to participate in the Extended Programme by selecting a recent ongoing case of peacemaking or preventive diplomacy to review and evaluate. An expert supervisor is assigned for each case. Through a fact-finding visit to the field, interviews with those involved and the review of United Nations records and other relevant literature, participants attempt to analyse the conflict, its development and attempts to resolve it. An oral presentation of the case is scheduled for the Extended Programme session in New York. Subsequently, a written report is prepared and refined for publication. Also, a relevant theme (for example, "ethnic conflict") is chosen each year for the Extended Programme and all alumni from previous fellowship programmes who are in New York are invited to attend and discuss the issue.

Resource material and publications

53. Each year's resource persons are asked to provide the programme with reading which is relevant to their presentations. Readings are then compiled and handed out to all participants.

54. Also, selected parts of The United Nations as a Dispute Settlement System: Improving Mechanisms for the Prevention and Resolution of Conflict which was published by Kluwer Law International and UNITAR following a grant from the Ford Foundation has been used as background reading for the programme.

55. One publication has been forthcoming from the Extended Programme. Entitled The Humanitarian Diplomacy of the ICRC and the Conflict in Croatia, it was published by the International Committee of the Red Cross following a case-study for the extended programme.

Inter-agency cooperation

56. The UNITAR-IPA Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy is co-sponsored by UNITAR and the International Peace Academy in New York. This cooperation has worked very well and allows the programme to draw on the experience of both institutions. The extended programme for the fellowship programme is held at the International Peace Academy in May of each year. The programme also involves close coordination with the Austrian Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which hosts the programme at the Burg Schlaining Conference Centre, south of Vienna. The Austrian Federal Ministry not only covers the local costs for participants and resource persons, but also provides superb logistical support and offers a warm environment of hospitality for programme participants and faculty.

Financial contributions

57. Financial support for the programme has been provided by generous contributions from the following Governments and foundations: Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany, Ministry for Development Cooperation of Netherlands, Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom, Carnegie Corporation of New York, William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, McKnight Foundation and United States Institute of Peace.

3. ICJ/UNITAR Colloquium to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the International Court of Justice: Increasing the effectiveness of the Court

Summary

58. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) and UNITAR co-sponsored a Colloquium to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the ICJ, entitled "Increasing the effectiveness of the Court". The programme, which was held at the Peace Palace in The Hague from 16-18 April 1996, on the fiftieth anniversary of the Court's first sitting, brought together 110 of the most eminent scholars of the Court, the Legal Advisers from Member States and the judges of the Court. The Colloquium provided a unique opportunity for the Court's clientele from all regions to engage in a dialogue with the judges, regarding the use of the Court.

Background and overview

59. When the Public Relations Committee of the ICJ approached UNITAR to request that it raise the funding for such a seminar and act as co-sponsor, the invitation was enthusiastically accepted. Over the next year and a half, considerable work was carried out to obtain the funding and to make the logistical arrangements for this important meeting, the first of its kind.

60. Rather than simply celebrating the Court's past accomplishments, it was decided to focus the meeting more proactively on what was needed to prepare the Court to meet the challenges it will face in the future. As a result, the theme "Increasing the effectiveness of the Court" was selected to incorporate the most important issues which needed to be considered.

61. The Colloquium was organized over a two-day period and was followed by a Ceremonial Sitting of the Court, which was attended by Her Majesty, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, the President of the General Assembly, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the diplomatic community of The Hague, as well as by Colloquium participants.

Programme implementation

62. Participation in the meeting was by invitation only. Eminent scholars of the Court were invited to present papers and a selection of the legal advisers of Member States of the United Nations from the various regions were also invited to participate.

63. The meeting was organized with an opening and closing plenary session and 12 parallel seminar sessions. Each session had one main speaker and one

commentator, in order to leave abundant time for discussion. Each session was chaired by one of the judges. The following topics were covered:

(a) Contributions of the Court to the resolution of international tension;

(b) Increasing the use and appeal of the Court;

(c) Modernizing the conduct of the Court's business;

(d) Problems in the preparation of a case-perceptions of the parties and the Court;

(e) Ensuring the best Bench;

(f) Financing, administering and making known the work of the Court;

(g) Strengthening the role of the Court as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations;

(h) The Court and other international tribunals;

(i) The post-adjudicative phase;

(j) The role of ad hoc judges;

(k) Equipping the Court to deal with developing areas of international law: environmental law;

(l) Equipping the Court to deal with developing areas of international law: space law;

(m) Lessons of the past and needs of the future.

Resource material and publications

64. The proceedings of the meeting will be published in hard and paperback editions by Kluwer Law International and UNITAR. The senior staff member from UNITAR who organized the meeting will co-edit the proceedings with a senior staff member from the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. The papers, as well as the discussion (which was recorded), will be included. A copy of the proceedings will be sent by UNITAR to each Member State of the United Nations.

Inter-agency cooperation

65. The meeting was co-sponsored by the ICJ and UNITAR. UNITAR raised the funding for the meeting, carried out most of the logistical organization and invited participants, while a sub-Committee of the Public Relations Committee of the Court planned the programme and invited the speakers. Coordination between the Court and UNITAR was very smooth, and the division of labour was an efficient one for both organizations.

Financial contributions

66. Financial support for the ICJ/UNITAR Colloquium was provided by generous contributions from the following Governments and foundations: Ministry for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands; Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the

Netherlands; Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom; Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria; Commonwealth of Australia; Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland; Foreign Ministry of Thailand; Ford Foundation and Carnegie Corporation of New York.

4. United Nations/UNITAR fellowship programme in international law

Summary

67. During the period under review (1 July 1994-31 June 1996), two fellowship programmes were organized in The Hague/Netherlands.

68. Over the last five years, the number of applicants for the fellowship programme has been steadily growing which illustrates the increasing appeal of this programme. The number of nominations was much higher than the number of available places: for 18 fellowships, 201 applications from 83 countries had been submitted in 1996; this represents the highest number of candidatures ever received for this programme.

Background and overview

69. Under the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, established by General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX), UNITAR, in collaboration with the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, organizes annually at The Hague the United Nations/UNITAR fellowship programme in international law.

70. The basic objective of this programme is to provide qualified persons, in particular mid-level government legal officers and young teachers of international law, with an opportunity:

(a) To update and deepen their knowledge of recent developments in international law;

(b) To familiarize themselves with international legal issues, particularly those questions of special interest to developing countries;

(c) To exchange and share with other practitioners of international law information on legal problems of common interest or special concern to their respective countries.

71. The 1994 and 1995 fellowships programmes were open to candidates from developing countries. A limited number of observers from or residing in industrialized countries could participate on a cost-coverage basis. The programmes took place at the Peace Palace, the site of the ICJ. Running concurrently with The Hague Academy's annual lectures, the special seminars organized by United Nations/UNITAR take place in July and August, covering a period of six weeks.

72. The training sessions are conducted in the form of a lecture-discussion/ seminar, so as to allow for the maximum exchange of views between resource persons and participants. Special emphasis is placed on active participation of all those attending the course. Participants are requested to make country presentations on a subject of their choice covered in the training curriculum, and are given specific assignments by the course directors and seminar moderators.

73. In the course of these seminars, participants are familiarized with the latest developments within a wide range of topics in the field of international law; the course curriculum includes, for example, subjects such as humanitarian law, human rights law, refugee law, international economic law, the WTO and the multilateral trading system, United Nations peacekeeping and conflict resolution, international law and sustainable development, international environmental law, the law of the sea.

74. Complementary to the United Nations/UNITAR programme, participants attend morning lectures on private and public international law given at The Hague Academy of International Law. Furthermore, study visits and briefing sessions on the work of the ICJ, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the Iran-US Claims Tribunal, the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia and the Hague Conference on Private International Law. Whenever possible, participants are given the opportunity to attend the readings of advisory opinion/judgements at the ICJ as well as to meet with judges from the ICJ.

Resource materials and publications

75. Participants are provided with comprehensive background/training material arranged in training modules according to the topics on the course curriculum. This material not only serves as a basis for discussions during the course, but is also useful reference and teaching documents, once the participants have returned to their countries.

Inter-agency cooperation

76. The fellowship programme is run on behalf of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. When implementing this fellowship programme, UNITAR cooperates with various institutions and agencies from inside as well as outside the United Nations system. With regard to the 1994 and 1995 fellowship programmes, UNITAR collaborated with the following agencies/organizations: American Association of International Law, Association of Attenders and Alumni of The Hague Academy of International Law, Carnegie Foundation, Dutch Association of International Law, Graduate Institute for International Studies, The Hague Academy of International Law, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Court of Justice, International Peace Academy, International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, Institute of Social Studies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria, Permanent Court of Arbitration, Preparatory Commission for the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, United Nations Centre for Human Rights, UNHCR, United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, UNCTAD, University of Kent, Iran-US Claims Tribunal and WTO.

Financial contributions

77. The funding for the Programme is provided by: United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, and UNITAR General Fund.

5. Training in peacekeeping operations and related matters

Summary

78. During the period under review (1 July 1994-30 June 1996), the main features of the programme were as follows:

(a) The design of four correspondence instruction courses and their distribution to more than 400 students from 40 different countries;

(b) The preparation and conduct of two major debriefing conferences on peacekeeping operations, with the "Report and Recommendations" sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the permanent members of the Security Council. One book has also been published while a second is currently at print;

(c) The production and distribution of an Instructional Video Training Package on Peacekeeping. Some 68 countries received a free copy, 36 countries purchased one or more additional packages, while 328 copies were sold for the training of military and civilian personnel from 103 different States, often through the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).

Background and overview

79. The increased concern and efforts of Member States and of the United Nations Secretariat with peace and security in conflict-ridden areas around the world, and the substantial financial and human resources that these efforts have mobilized, has led UNITAR to initiate, in recent years, a number of activities for the provision of training and information in this field. Central to these initiatives is UNITAR's Programme of Correspondence Instruction in Peacekeeping, and the instructional video. In parallel, UNITAR annually conducts a high-level conference series.

Training package on peacekeeping

80. UNITAR Programme of Correspondence Instruction (POCI), was established in response to the recommendations made by the United Nations Special Committee for Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) that distance-training methodology be used in the training of peacekeepers. This notion has been maintained in every session of the C-34 since its spring 1993 meeting and has been endorsed each fall in the General Assembly's omnibus resolution on peacekeeping. It is UNITAR/POCI's purpose to provide standard, universal training that can be distributed easily to United Nations peacekeepers and potential peacekeepers worldwide. The training is to be readily available to a large population on short notice at a low per-student cost.

81. The Institute of Policy Studies (IPS), Singapore, and UNITAR have, since 1994, been conducting a series of debriefing conferences on peacekeeping and related issues. They have been assisted in that task by selected foundations and institutions around the world, notably the United States Institute for Peace (USIP), the Asia Foundation and Japan's National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA). The conference series is a closed-door event bringing together key actors from Governments, the United Nations system and academia.

82. On 8 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/49 on the "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects". In 1992, UNITAR decided to prepare training materials and

manuals which Member States might wish to use as guidelines for their national or regional training programmes. In 1993, UNITAR produced a training package of six videos, with four guidebooks to videos, followed by a series of specific exercises in eight subject areas of importance. This package is to be used in conjunction with the Peacekeeping Training Manual developed by DPKO. The Guidelines for International Election Observing, prepared for the International Human Rights Law Group, has been included in the training package, as well as the report of the UNITAR training seminar on electoral assistance.

Programme implementation

Programme of correspondence instruction (POCI)

83. UNITAR/POCI correspondence courses are written by experienced peacekeepers and recognized experts. The course content is targeted to military officers who are or may be deployed on United Nations peacekeeping missions but the student population also includes enlisted personnel, civilian employees of ministries of defence, diplomats, secretariat personnel, and others. The correspondence courses cover administrative, organizational, procedural, or knowledge-based topics and do not attempt to teach hands-on or technical skills. Correspondence courses from UNITAR/POCI are not intended to be a substitute for national training programmes, classroom training, or unit exercises. Instead, the correspondence courses are designed to supplement existing programmes and provide a foundation of training for personnel unable to obtain a quota or travel to central training sites.

84. UNITAR/POCI coordinates its activities with the Training Section of DPKO and all courses are reviewed in advance by DPKO. Courses do not establish policy or doctrine and contain only established United Nations peacekeeping practices and procedures. Each course contains a series of lessons with self-grading quizzes. At the conclusion of the study, the student completes an end-of-course examination which they mail to UNITAR/POCI for grading and if they pass they are awarded a Certificate of Completion. All courses are available in English and some are available in French or Spanish.

85. POCI's first course, Logistical Support of UN Peacekeeping Operations was released in February 1995. The next two courses, History of UN Peacekeeping 1945-1987, and The UN Peace Force in Yugoslavia were both released in October 1995. Commanding UN Peacekeeping Operations was released in June 1996. During the period under review (1 July 1994-30 June 1996), POCI had over 400 students from 38 troop-contributing nations. Additional enrolments arrive at the rate of 20-25 per month. The completion rate is approximately 75 per cent and the average grade on the end-of-course examination is 88 per cent. The average time to completion for students who do complete is about four months and study time ranges from 20 to 80 hours, depending on the course.

IPS/UNITAR cycle of debriefing conferences on peacekeeping

86. During the period under review, two conferences were held. The first, in August 1994, focused on "The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)". A three-day event, it brought together all key actors involved in the peace process and in the mission proper, namely policy makers and representatives of Member States, United Nations staff, academics and researchers as well as practically all the then directors of UNTAC components.

87. The second in the conference series, held in December 1995, was entitled "The role and functions of civilian police in United Nations peacekeeping

operations: debriefing and lessons". It brought together 9 of the 11 police commissioners of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as well as some 50 involved policy makers, lawyers and academics dealing with the civilian police and judicial aspects of peacekeeping operations.

88. The IPS/UNITAR Singapore Conference series will continue annually, maintaining its independent nature. The conference organizers are increasing efforts to disseminate the report and recommendations of the gathering to the most pertinent users, namely members of the Security Council, troop-contributing nations, as well as relevant United Nations authorities.

Instructional video training package

89. In 1994, all the Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York and/or Geneva were offered a complimentary copy of the UNITAR Instructional Peacekeeping Training Video Package. During the period under review, 68 countries asked for a free copy, and 36 countries purchased one or two video packages. In addition, DPKO organized several workshops and ordered for distribution 328 UNITAR videos on peacekeeping for the training of military personnel from some 95 countries. The four main seminars were held in Argentina, Denmark, India and Sweden. Besides the training offered by DPKO and in-house military training, the UNITAR Video Package on Peacekeeping is also used by several academic institutions dealing with peacekeeping matters, conflict resolution and negotiation.

Resource materials and publications

90. POCI courses range in length from 80 to 500 pages and from 4 lessons to 12. POCI currently has four courses in distribution:

(a) Commanding UN Peacekeeping Operations: Methods and Techniques for Peacekeeping on the Ground: Prepares Commissioned Officers and NCOs to lead their troops on United Nations peacekeeping operations. Students learn the military background to United Nations peacekeeping, organization of command, rules of engagement, principles of action, and the use and non-use of deadly force. How United Nations Forces establish and conduct observation posts, patrols, convoys and escorts, refugee and humanitarian operations, and operate in an area of mines and booby traps. Support of diplomatic initiatives, prisoner exchanges, behaviour toward the civilian population, the parties in conflict, humanitarian agencies, and the media.

(b) History of the UN Peacekeeping Operations During the Cold War Period: 1945 to 1987: Explains the origin, evolution, and tactics of United Nations military peacekeeping operations in Africa, Cyprus, Korea and the Middle East: The development of United Nations peacekeeping as a means for the peaceful settlement of disputes and how super-Power rivalries shaped United Nations peacekeeping operations.

(c) Logistical Support of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Provides the student with an understanding of United Nations logistics procedures supporting inter-operability among forces deployed on United Nations missions. Students see how to link United Nations logistics procedures to procedures of their own nations.

(d) The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in the Former Yugoslavia: Acquaints the student with the warring factions and United Nations Forces up to the Dayton Peace Accord. Includes historical background required to understand

the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, resolutions of the Security Council and the United Nations Forces rules of engagement, and rules of behaviour.

91. The "Report and Recommendations" of both IPS/UNITAR cycles of debriefing conferences on peacekeeping have been published in book form by Kluwer Law International. The book provides an extensive synthesis of the participants' discussions, followed by all the individual papers submitted. The tone of the conferences, reflected in the book, is one of frank and thorough analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of peacekeeping operations and provide for constructive criticism and specific recommendations for the improvement of future activities.

92. The Instructional Video Training Package on Peacekeeping is available in different TV systems: NTSC, PAL, SECAM and MESECAM. It contains six parts presented in "documentary" style conveyed via action sequences of field training exercises and on-the-scene interviews with instructors and participants. The parts are 15-25 minutes in length: (1) The roots and causes of a conflict; (2) The evolution of United Nations peacekeeping; (3) The functions of the United Nations Training Centre; (4) How to train the United Nations soldier; (5) How to train the United Nations military observer; (6) How to train the United Nations election monitor.

93. Each video is to be supplemented by an instructional Training Guide and DPKO's Peacekeeping Training Manual. The training package gives a general orientation and historical background to conflict and the United Nations involvement in peacekeeping, as well as specific training involving traditional archetypes of peacekeeping, i.e., the United Nations soldier, election monitor and military observer. The "Training Guides" also advise instructors how to plan and conduct exercises, using practical examples.

Inter-agency cooperation

94. UNITAR maintains an extensive network of cooperation and communication with various agencies. Most importantly, it works closely with the DPKO and its Training Unit regarding identification of training needs and the development of courses. UNITAR stays in contact with the military advisers at the permanent missions to the United Nations regarding the availability of courses and the training of students. It also cooperates with ministries of defence regarding the identification of course authors. Course authors currently come from Argentina, Canada, France, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. In addition, one course author is permanently based at the International Peace Academy, New York.

95. As for the cycle of debriefing conferences on peacekeeping, beside the two actual partners, the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS), Singapore, and the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), Tokyo, UNITAR has privileged relations with DPKO (Training Unit and Unit on Lessons Learned) and other departments of the Organization: UNHCR, Department of Political Affairs (DPA), Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) and international non-governmental organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Several governmental and academic institutions of troop-contributing countries have also brought their contributions to the endeavour.

Financial contributions

96. The development of the course materials for the Programme of Correspondence Instruction (POCI) has initially been supported by a grant of the United States Institute for Peace (USIP). The full logistical support to the Programme was

delivered, free of charge, by the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. The Programme is intended to be self-funded with operational costs being covered through enrolment reserves.

97. The cycle on debriefing conferences is financed by the Institute of Policy Studies of Singapore, covering all internal costs. In 1995, the United States Institute for Peace and NIRA, took charge of travel costs of some resource persons and participants, in particular from developing countries. So far, UNITAR has been able to support its own programmatic and administrative costs.

98. The preliminary and production phases of the Instructional Video Training Package have been funded by four Governments (Finland, Japan, Sweden, and Switzerland) and three United States foundations (Ford, Sequoia and Weyerhauser). The distribution phase during the period under review was operational thanks to the sale of the training package. The programme has now become self-funded.

6. New initiative: fellowship programme in international affairs management

Summary

99. The fellowship programme on international affairs management is aimed at answering the specific needs of junior to mid-career diplomats, due to be active in the field of multilateral negotiation and international cooperation. There are already institutes and centres dedicated to research on, or teaching of, contemporary international relations. Various seminars and workshops also exist on several specific aspects of world politics.

100. The UNITAR fellowship programme was approved by the Board of Trustees, at its 1995 session, based on two main considerations. Firstly, there is no comprehensive training programme which deals with the present international system, and which would be arranged around both the scientific analysis and on practical hands-on exercise and case studies. Secondly, there is no programme tailor-made specifically for diplomats in a multilateral work setting. Geneva, as a centre of intergovernmental institutions, would certainly be in an advantageous position in which to locate a programme answering such specific needs.

101. The pilot programme is provisionally scheduled for August 1997. The suggested duration is three weeks.

Background and overview

102. Concretely, the fellowship programme shall give the participants access to comprehensive subject knowledge of international political relations, intergovernmental institutions and international law, multilateral diplomacy, foreign policy and practical diplomatic skills, and possibly other related subjects. The training courses will be carried out in English with lecturers from academic and international circles. The resource persons shall, for the most part, be practitioners of international affairs, with adequate teaching skills.

Programme implementation

103. The "International affairs training" fellowship programme is a practice-oriented curriculum aiming at upgrading the skills of diplomats and negotiators. Some refresher courses on the main pillars of international relations are retained (international law and organization, international economics, and contemporary world politics), but hands-on training syllabi have been designed and arranged around seminars and workshops, dealing with very concrete issues and topics.

104. The programme aims at offering a rather broad variety of topics within a coherent framework. The modular structure of the programme should also make it accessible to national civil servants of non-diplomatic status, but from various ministries dealing with international affairs, as well as to staff from intergovernmental organizations.

105. The curriculum comprises:

(a) Core lectures, refresher courses on major current international issues;

(b) Training seminars, structured in modules, subdivided into different topics. These seminars are action-oriented, participative and usually accompanied by case studies or simulation exercises;

(c) Workshops on specific, usually technical aspects of the diplomat's job;

(d) udy visits to some selected international organizations.

106. Participation criteria are as follows:

(a) The Fellowship Programme on International Affairs Management Training is open to junior diplomats and national civil servants dealing with international issues.

(b) The programme will be limited to a maximum of 25 to 30 participants. A committee will study the applications and select the participants on the basis of their merits, on the potential benefit they may gain, in their daily professional duties, from their participation. Fair geographical distribution and equality of treatment between genders will be ensured.

(c) A limited number of staff from intergovernmental institutions and non-governmental organizations could participate, on request from their authorities.

Resource materials and publications

107. Participants will be provided with comprehensive background/training material on the various topics of the course curriculum. The material will be used as a basis for discussions during the course, but is also designed to serve as useful reference documents.

Inter-agency cooperation

108. When implementing this fellowship programme, UNITAR will cooperate with various institutions and agencies from inside as well as outside the United

Nations system, in particular with intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations based at Geneva.

Financial contribution

109. The Government of Japan has committed some funds to launch the programme.

B. Training in the management of economic and social development

110. The training programmes in the management of economic and social development are presented separately. They all follow, however, the same philosophy for action and the same training approach. In short, these programmes aim at capacity-building through transfer of technology and know-how, and at the implementation of international legal instruments through practical training workshops. Obviously, permanent interaction and exchange of experience is ongoing between the programmes. This cooperation is on the increase, with each separate programme contributing to the enhancement and coherence of the global training activities in the field of economic and social development.

1. Training and capacity-building programmes in chemicals and waste management

Summary

111. During the period under review (1 July 1994-30 June 1996), the main features of the training and capacity-building programmes were as follows:

(a) Two subregional workshops were held for representatives from Designated National Authorities (DNAs), nominated under the London Guidelines and the FAO Code of Conduct, to provide training on implementation of the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure and to raise awareness of related issues of chemicals management.

(b) Two national workshops were held with senior-level government officials and representatives from industry and public interest groups on the sound management of chemicals, including the implementation of PIC, and the development of national action plans to address priority areas of concern.

(c) One regional workshop was held to provide information and increase awareness among senior-level representatives from Government, industry and public interest groups on the potential benefits of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) for developing and industrializing countries as a tool for environmental information and management.

(d) One national workshop was held on the establishment of a PRTR with involvement of all concerned parties at the country level.

(e) Four country-based pilot projects were conducted to facilitate the preparation of National Profiles to assess the national chemicals management infrastructure as a basis for developing comprehensive national policies for chemicals management.

(f) Three country-based pilot projects were undertaken to facilitate the design and implementation of national PRTRs.

Background and overview

112. UNITAR's training and capacity-building programmes in chemicals and waste management address the need in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to strengthen national capacities and capabilities to ensure the sound management of chemicals and wastes as a basis for sustainable industrial and agricultural development.

113. These training and capacity-building programmes now include six distinct but interrelated programmes. The UNEP/UNITAR Training Programme on the Implementation of the London Guidelines, the first of the six programmes, was initiated in 1991 in response to the needs of developing countries for assistance in implementing the PIC procedure and to strengthen national chemicals management systems. A series of regional, subregional and national workshops, seminars and hands-on training activities have been conducted to date. The programme has reached out to over 1,300 participants from Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa. An in-depth evaluation of the programme was carried out by the German Technical Assistance Agency (GTZ) in 1995, the results of which have been used to shape and guide this and other UNITAR chemicals and waste management programmes to better meet the needs of partner countries.

114. Building on the experiences gained in the context of the training programme on the PIC procedure, two further programmes have been initiated in 1994/95: The UNITAR/Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) Programme to facilitate the preparation of national profiles to assess the national infrastructure for the sound management of chemicals and the Training and Capacity-Building Programme to facilitate the design and Implementation of national PRTRs. Both of these programmes aim at strengthening capacities in target countries to more effectively manage chemicals and pollutant releases to the environment. Over the last two years, four country-based national profile pilot projects have been conducted and three pilot projects have been initiated to facilitate the design and implementation of national PRTRs. Both programmes build on initiating a country-driven, multi-stakeholder process, whereby all concerned parties contribute in a cooperative manner to the objective of the project. Based on the promising experiences gained with national profiles, funding has now been secured to assist an additional 30 countries in the preparation of these profiles.

115. In addition to these ongoing activities, funding has been secured for a three-year Training and Capacity-Building Programme to assist three developing countries in establishing integrated national policies and action plans for the sound management of chemicals and a UNITAR/International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) regional training programme on chemical risk assessment methodologies. Efforts are under way to assist the secretariat of the Basel Convention to organize two regional workshops on the implementation of the Basel Convention in the Caribbean and Africa.

Programme implementation

Training programme on the implementation of the London Guidelines and the PIC procedure

116. UNITAR, jointly with UNEP and in close collaboration with FAO, conducts a programme to assist countries in implementing the PIC procedure for chemicals in international trade and to raise awareness on general issues of chemicals management. The PIC procedure of UNEP's London Guidelines and the FAO Code of

Conduct facilitate an exchange of information on chemicals in international trade which have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons in at least one country. In the context of this procedure, Designated National Authorities (DNAs), which have been nominated under the London Guidelines and the FAO Code of Conduct, receive relevant information on these chemicals based upon which the countries are asked to make decisions with regard to their future import. Activities of the programme include a cycle of regional and subregional workshops, complemented by national follow-up workshops in selected countries. Participants in the regional workshops are DNAs from developing countries from the respective region. For subregional and national workshops, representatives from relevant government ministries are also invited, such as the ministries of agriculture, environment, public health and trade. The training series address a number of issues in relation to the PIC procedure and the sound management of chemicals, in order to clarify the role and responsibilities of national DNAs and the FAO/UNEP joint secretariat for the implementation of PIC, facilitate an exchange of experience and provide training in making PIC import decisions, identify chemicals which are causing problems under conditions of use in developing countries; place PIC decision-making in the broader context of chemicals management; and discuss opportunities to develop programmes to strengthen the national infrastructure for the sound management of chemicals, such as identifying opportunities for increased cooperation between concerned governmental agencies and parties outside of government.

117. Two major events in the past two years were a subregional Workshop on the implementation of prior informed consent and related issues of chemicals management for countries from the Andean Region, in which 34 participants from various government ministries from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela participated, and a regional Workshop on the implementation of prior informed consent and the sound management of chemicals for countries of Southern and Eastern Africa, with 34 DNA representatives from 16 countries in the region.

Programme to facilitate the preparation of national profiles to assess the national infrastructure for the sound management of chemicals

118. The UNITAR national profile programme, which is conducted under the umbrella of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), assists countries in preparing national profiles to assess their national infrastructure for the sound management of chemicals. A national profile is a comprehensive and systematic documentation of the national institutional, legal and technical capacities for the management of chemicals, including identification of existing strengths, gaps and weaknesses. UNITAR has published a guidance document entitled Preparing a National Profile to Assess the National Infrastructure for Management of Chemicals to assist countries in developing their national profiles through involvement of all interested parties at the country level. In 1995/96, a first version of the guidance document was tested in four country-based pilot projects in the Czech Republic, Guinea, Mexico and Zambia. Experiences gained in the context of these projects were presented at the second meeting of the Inter-sessional Group (ISG 2) of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS) in Canberra, March 1996. Based on the recommendations of the group, which invited countries to "commit to the preparation of a mini or comprehensive profile as national circumstances dictate, using the process in the revised UNITAR guidance document", the guidance document has been revised and is available in English, French and Spanish. In June 1996, copies of the document were sent, together with relevant information on how to apply for the UNITAR national profile support programme, to all IFCS focal points and DNAs under the London Guidelines and the FAO Code

of Conduct, as well as to other key focal points that are concerned with chemicals issues. According to the programme philosophy, national profiles are prepared according to four main principles: the involvement of all concerned parties within and outside of Government, the reliance on a country-based and country-driven preparation process, the continued updating of the national profile to make it a "living document", and the presentation of the results in a standard but flexible format.

Training and capacity-building programme to facilitate the design and implementation of national pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs)

119. In 1994, UNITAR, in close cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), UNEP, UNIDO, WHO and the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), initiated a programme to facilitate the design and implementation of PRTRs in developing and industrializing countries. A PRTR is a catalogue or database of releases and transfers of potentially harmful chemicals including information on the nature and quantity of such releases, and can serve as a basis for future environmental policy action. In late 1994 UNITAR initiated three country-based pilot projects in the Czech Republic, Egypt and Mexico. The main objective was to assist each of the three partner countries in designing a consolidated proposal for a national PRTR system through a process involving all concerned government ministries, as well as industry and non-governmental organizations. At the same time the pilot projects provided a means for gaining a better understanding of possible challenges associated with introducing PRTRs in developing and industrializing countries. In implementing these projects and in close cooperation with other organizations, UNITAR developed a series of guidance documents to assist countries with various organizational and technical issues encountered throughout the PRTR design process, complementing the work of OECD in this field. UNITAR's process-oriented guidance materials are designed to help countries organize the national PRTR design process at the country level through broad participation of all concerned parties.

Resource materials and publications

Training programme on the implementation of the London Guidelines and the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure

120. The following reports have been published or are available in draft form:

(a) Strengthening Capabilities in Countries to Make PIC Import Decisions, March 1995 (available as a draft). This document discusses main elements of an effective national scheme to make import decisions in the context of the PIC procedure of the London Guidelines and the FAO Code of Conduct. Important institutional, organizational and legal aspects are outlined, which should be considered when designing such a scheme. The document also introduces a practical PIC decision-making process as developed by a group of experts in 1994.

(b) Workshop on the Implementation of Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Related Issues of Chemicals Management for Countries of the Andean Subregion, Santa Marta, Colombia, 27 June-1 July 1994: Workshop Report, September 1994.

(c) Report on the Assessment of the UNEP/UNITAR Training Programme on the Implementation of the London Guidelines, prepared by Pesticide Service, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), December 1995.

(d) Workshop on the Implementation of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Countries of Southern and Eastern Africa, Johannesburg, 4-8 September 1995: Workshop Report, February 1996.

Programme to facilitate the preparation of national profiles to assess the national infrastructure for the sound management of chemicals

121. The following documents are available:

(a) Preparing a National Profile to Assess the National Infrastructure for Management of Chemicals: A Guidance Document (available in English, French and Spanish), June 1996. This guidance document has been developed to assist countries in preparing comprehensive national profiles to assess their national infrastructure for the sound management of chemicals through a process which involves all interested parties at the country level. The document consists of three parts. Part A provides an introduction to the international and national policy frameworks for the sound management of chemicals. Part B introduces possible objectives and benefits of preparing a National Profile and provides suggestions for organizing the preparation of such a comprehensive document at the national level. Part C provides guidance for the structure and content of a national profile, and includes a series of tables, descriptive sections and questions to be addressed.

(b) The UNITAR/IOMC National Profile Programme: A Summary of Experiences Gained Through Four National Profile Pilot Projects, March 1996.

Training and capacity-building programme to facilitate the design and implementation of national pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs)

Guidance materials to support the national PRTR design process

122. The following documents are available:

(a) Implementing a National PRTR Design Project: A Guidance Document (available as a draft). Outlines the main objectives, possible activities, key questions to be addressed and expected output for each of the six stages of UNITAR's proposed framework for organizing the design of a national PRTR system.

(b) Preparing a National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment: A Supplementary Guide (available as a draft). Provides guidance on how to assess the legal, institutional, administrative and technical infrastructure relevant to a national PRTR system, and integrate this information into a coherent national reference document to be used throughout the process of designing the national PRTR system.

(c) Designing the Key Features of a National PRTR System: A Supplementary Guide (available as a draft). Outlines key decisions which need to be taken towards the design of the main features of the national PRTR system and provides references to additional literature addressing various technical issues.

(d) Implementing a PRTR Pilot Reporting Trial: A Supplementary Guide (available as a draft). Provides guidance for the planning and operation of a PRTR pilot reporting trial to test and fine-tune the proposed national PRTR design prior to full scale implementation.

(e) Structuring a National PRTR Proposal: A Supplementary Guide (available as a draft). Provides recommendations for structuring the final

national PRTR proposal so that it thoroughly addresses all important aspects of PRTR implementation, including technical aspects (e.g., the list of chemicals), as well as institutional issues, such as the role of various agencies in operating the national PRTR system.

PRTR technical support and general reference materials

123. The following documents are available:

(a) Guidance on Estimating Point Source Emissions (available as a draft). Provides guidance mainly for industry on how to estimate emissions of pollutants from industrial facilities for reporting PRTR data.

(b) Resource Guide to PRTR Literature (available as a draft). Provides useful information on a core set of documents relevant to PRTR design and implementation.

Inter-agency cooperation

124. Since the initiation of its first programme in 1991, all of UNITAR's training and capacity-building programmes in chemicals and waste management have relied on close cooperation with other relevant international agencies. With partner organizations such as UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, ILO, WHO and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) providing the substantive basis for its programmes, UNITAR focuses on adapting training activities and resource materials to meet the specific needs of developing countries and countries in economic transition. In this way UNITAR's training and capacity-building programmes in chemicals and waste management complement the work of other organizations while helping to address the unique circumstances and needs in developing countries related to strengthening their national chemicals management.

125. The training programme on the implementation of the London Guidelines and the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure was initiated jointly by UNITAR and UNEP, and is conducted in cooperation with the FAO/UNEP Joint Programme on Prior Informed Consent (PIC). Through this partnership arrangement, UNEP and FAO have provided the substantive content of the training programmes while UNITAR has contributed its expertise in training and capacity-building to ensure that the training activities and information provided meet countries' needs. In addition to collaboration among UNITAR, UNEP and FAO, cooperative agreements also have been made with the German Technical Assistance Agency (GTZ) and, as appropriate, with relevant regional organizations.

126. The programme to facilitate the preparation of national profiles to assess the national infrastructure for the sound management of chemicals is conducted under the umbrella of the Inter-organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, a collaborative agreement among UNEP, UNIDO, ILO, FAO, WHO and OECD. Experts from these organizations have been extensively involved in the programme and have peer reviewed the pilot project version of the national profile guidance document. The programme and recommendations for follow-up have also been discussed and presented at the Inter-sessional Group (ISG) meetings of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS).

127. The training and capacity-building programme to facilitate the design and implementation of national PRTRs has been conducted in cooperation with UNEP, UNIDO, WHO and OECD. UNITAR's efforts in this field are closely linked to and largely based on the Guidance for Governments Manual developed by OECD on the

establishment of PRTRs. The OECD document provides the substantive framework upon which UNITAR is building its comprehensive training and capacity-building programme to meet the needs of developing and industrializing countries. All training and guidance documents prepared by UNITAR are peer reviewed by experts from these organizations, which also provide the necessary technical expertise. Building on this successful cooperation, UNITAR, jointly with OECD and the Australian Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), organized a workshop on PRTRs for the Asia-Pacific region, which was held in Canberra, Australia, in June 1996.

Financial contributions

128. To date, several governmental organizations have contributed, or have indicated their interest in contributing financially to UNITAR's training and capacity-building programmes in chemicals and waste management. These include: the Government of Australia, the Government of Austria, the Government of Germany, the Government of the Netherlands, the Government of Switzerland and the Government of the United States of America and the European Commission.

2. CC:TRAIN - Training programme to promote the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Summary

129. During the period under review (1 July 1994-30 June 1996), the main features of CC:TRAIN were as follows:

(a) Finalizing the pilot phase, and preparing and implementing phase II;

(b) Development of the CC:TRAIN workshop package;

(c) Hands-on training in developing a national implementation strategy to implement the UNFCCC in the pilot-phase countries;

(d) Conduct of workshop on presenting national implementation strategies in the pilot-phase countries;

(e) Development of the spatial information systems for the climate change programme, a subprogramme of CC:TRAIN.

Background and overview

130. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was signed by 155 countries at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Since then, it has been ratified by more than 140 countries. On 21 March 1994, it entered into force and became international law. The Convention represents a global effort to stem the possible impacts of climate change. Its objective is to stabilize the concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG), believed to cause climate change, at a level that would prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system. It poses enormous challenges as well as opportunities for all countries to promote sustainable development.

131. In 1993, UNITAR and the Climate Convention secretariat launched a pilot programme in Lithuania, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe to assist them to implement the

Convention through training, capacity-building and institution strengthening. The pilot programme was funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through UNDP, one of three implementing agencies of the GEF. Building on this experience, starting in June 1996, UNITAR is executing, on behalf of UNDP, a three-year second phase of CC:TRAIN in 17 countries, with a larger funding base from the GEF and bilateral donors.

Programme implementation

132. Phase II is focused on assisting developing country parties to prepare their national communications as required under Article 12 of the Convention.

133. This national undertaking involves:

(a) Preparing a GHG inventory;

(b) Identifying options on how best to reduce GHG emissions;

(c) Undertaking studies on the possible impacts of climate change;

(d) Identifying options on how to best adapt to the impacts of climate change.

134. In addition, it is necessary to consider the policy implications of these studies and integrate them, as much as possible, in the country's current development plans as part of a broader climate change response strategy.

Approach

135. Realizing that these tasks would need to bring together many actors from different sectors over a long period of time, the programme has adopted a country-team approach. This approach involves inviting the national Government to designate an agency to host a team of sectoral representatives and national experts which could facilitate policy and decision-making on climate change issues.

136. During the three-year programme, the country team will be trained, supported financially and technically, and made responsible for:

(a) Overseeing analytical studies on climate change issues;

(b) Drafting national implementation strategies and/or national communications;

(c) Implementing national workshops and conferences;

(d) Organizing consultative meetings and public education, awareness and participation activities.

137. The team will also be responsible for consulting and involving as many stakeholders as possible in the process of conducting analytical studies, preparing the national communication, and developing possible follow-on projects.

138. In order to provide timely and relevant technical assistance, the programme employs a network of regional partner institutions. The regional partners will spearhead the implementation of CC:TRAIN in the participating countries. They

will also be responsible for implementing training workshops and providing technical assistance to the countries in their respective regions.

139. At the network level, the regional partners will work together to develop adaptable training and technical resources. By using the United Nations TRAIN-X course development methodology, materials developed by one regional partner may be used and adapted by the other regional partners. In this sense, the materials and resources developed under the CC:TRAIN programme can and will be made available to other programmes and projects.

Activities

140. Regional training workshops will be organized by the regional partners starting in 1996 on the following subjects:

(a) Preparing national GHG inventory;

(b) Identifying and analysing mitigation options;

(c) Assessing vulnerabilities to climate change impacts and adaptation options.

141. These workshops will be organized primarily for designated experts from the participating countries but will also be open to other participants from other projects or programmes. The workshops will build on materials developed by other organizations such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, UNEP and the United States Country Studies Programme.

142. The regional partners will also organize workshops to facilitate the sharing of technical studies and national implementation strategies at the regional and subregional levels. These workshops will bring together country teams in the regions to identify and propose possible regional action on implementing the Convention. These workshops are expected to take place in late 1997 and early 1998.

143. At the national level, each of the country teams, with support from the regional partners, will organize the following:

(a) Workshop on the Convention;

(b) Workshops on climate change studies;

(c) Workshop on preparing national implementation strategies and national communications;

(d) Consultative meetings;

(e) Conference on implementing the Convention.

144. In addition, a CC:TRAIN subprogramme was developed called Spatial Information Systems (SIS) for Climate Change arising from needs expressed during the pilot phase. The programme was designed to build or strengthen national spatial information systems capacities linked directly to the development of climate change strategies and policies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

145. SIS tools and techniques include geographic information and analysis systems (GIS), remote sensing, image processing, cartography and modelling, and may involve electronic communication for data exchange. They can improve the data and information available for preparing emission inventories, and can assist the decision maker by exploring potential impacts of climate change on the environment as well as the effects of land use/cover change on climate change in a spatial context as a result of new or modified national economic and social development policies and responses.

146. Funds are currently being raised for this subprogramme which will be made available to those countries participating in Phase II, and/or to support efforts of other countries to carry out their country studies and implement the Convention.

Phases of implementation

147. CC:TRAIN will be implemented in three phases in each country: The first phase will involve establishing the country team and creating awareness on climate change. The second phase will focus on undertaking analyses of climate change issues. The third phase will emphasize policy development and public participation. The corresponding activities for each of these phases are outlined below.

Resource materials and publications

148. The CC:TRAIN workshop package is an integral part of the CC:TRAIN programme. It is designed to train and/or sensitize Governments, firms, communities and individuals about climate change and the Convention. It can be used as core material for:

(a) Organizing 3-4 day workshops on global climate change and the UNFCCC;

(b) Briefing sessions or information seminars on any of the subjects covered by the workshop package.

149. The CC:TRAIN workshop package provides an overview over six "global" subject areas:

(a) The science of global climate change;

(b) The impacts of global climate change;

(c) The challenges and opportunities under the UNFCCC;

(d) The financial support under the UNFCCC;

(e) The methodologies used in climate change analysis;

(f) The CC:TRAIN programme.

150. Each module of the workshop package contains detailed instructions as well as all the material needed to conduct the workshop:

(a) Module plan;

(b) Presenter's notes;

(c) Overhead transparencies;

(d) Handouts;

(e) Exercise instructions;

(f) Reference lists;

(g) Module evaluation form.

151. The workshop package also contains a CC:TRAIN Workshop Package Guide which outlines detailed instructions on how to deliver the workshops, and a 20-minute introductory video on the science and impacts of global climate change.

152. Within the framework of the CC:TRAIN Programme, this workshop package will be used by the country teams in participating countries to organize a national workshop on the UNFCCC and a series of national consultative meetings. In organizing these events, the country teams will build on the workshop package by developing country-specific presentations.

153. In addition to the workshop package, additional CC:TRAIN training materials tailored to the needs of the 17 participating countries will be developed in the first quarter of 1997 in the following areas:

(a) Preparing a national GHG inventory;

(b) Identifying and analyzing mitigation options;

(c) Assessing vulnerabilities to climate change impacts and adaptation options;

(d) Preparing a national strategy to implement the UNFCCC.

Inter-agency cooperation

154. The CC:TRAIN programme is a collaborative effort of several international agencies. It is a UNDP project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by UNITAR in collaboration with the Convention secretariat and UNEP's Information Unit on Conventions (UNEP/IUC). The Convention secretariat has been providing support to ensure that the programme conforms to the policy decisions of the Conference of the Parties. UNEP/IUC has been cooperating in the development and dissemination of public information materials on climate change.

155. In addition, CC:TRAIN has been cooperating, particularly in the implementation of its second phase, with international expert institutions such as UNEP/RISO Collaborating Centre on Energy and the Environment in Denmark and the Stockholm Environmental Institute in ensuring that the content of training packages meet internationally agreed methodologies and guidelines. In Phase II, CC:TRAIN is working closely with three regional institutions - the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) to integrate CC:TRAIN with the Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme, Environnement et développement du Tiers Monde (ENDA) in implementing CC:TRAIN in the Africa Region, and the Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano (FFLA) in implementing the programme in the Latin America and Caribbean Region.

Financial contributions

156. During the period under review, the programme was funded by the GEF, the Australian Government and the Swiss Government.

3. Training and capacity-building on new information technologies and modern communication means at the service of the post-Rio Conventions

Summary

157. During the period under review (1 July 1994-30 June 1996), the training programme undertook the following major activities:

(a) Regional training session in GIS for early warning systems for West African countries;

(b) National training sessions in Geomatic in Niger for the implementation of a harmonized national geographic database;

(c) In cooperation with the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS), organization of the second pan-African conference on GIS: AFRICAGIS'95 in Côte d'Ivoire;

(d) Four regional seminars in Africa (Dakar, Tunis, Asmara, Windhoek) where UNITAR and OSS were invited to conduct awareness workshops on the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and on new information and communication technologies;

(e) On behalf of OSS the development of a Desertification Information System (DIS) concept to serve National and Subregional Parties willing to implement National and Subregional Action Plans in the framework of the UNCCD;

(f) Capacity-building meeting with African subregional institutions (CILSS and UMA) and countries (Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia and Mali) to implement DIS;

(g) Development of a training programme on Internet for Africa at decision-making, technicians and users levels;

(h) Development of a training programme in Spatial Information Systems (SIS) to serve the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

(i) Conduct of a SIS training workshop in Viet Nam in the framework of the UNFCCC.

Background and overview

158. Since 1986 the UNITAR Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System training programme has provided training in developing countries and countries in transition, capacity-building in the field of new information and modern communication. As from 1993, as many countries were able to master these tools, the programme focused its training and capacity-building activities to serve the post-Rio Conventions, the following three Conventions, Desertification (article 16), Climate Change (article 5) and Biodiversity (article 7), strongly recommend systematic observation, collection, access and exchange of data, analysis and networking.

159. In the framework of an OSS-UNITAR agreement for the implementation of the UNCCD an agreement of cooperation has been signed with the CCD secretariat and several activities were undertaken in order to assist UNCCD parties to meet recommendations of article 16 of CCD, pertaining to training for information and decision-making, for developing and implementing Regional and National Action Plans as well as Internet in Africa. These activities comprise the AFRICAGIS forum, newsletter, awareness and training activities, DIS, etc. OSS and UNITAR are planning to strengthen their complementary institutional association with regard to activities and tasks for the implementation of UNCCD recommendations in Africa.

160. With regard to the UNFCCC, UNITAR and the Convention secretariat have developed a programme on Spatial Information Systems in order to assist the Parties to master new techniques for a better assessment of global changes. In the field of Biodiversity, a number of contacts are being established in view of developing a training curriculum.

Programme implementation

AFRICAGIS

161. A joint programme has been developed with the Sahel and Sahara Observatory (OSS), in order to set up a platform for dialogue and concertation on Geographic and Environmental Information in Africa for scientists, technicians, decision makers and both bilateral and multilateral donors.

162. The platform's activities are: pan-African conferences being held every two years in an African capital, a quarterly newsletter and an electronic forum with a GIS weekly electronic bulletin. To date, two pan-African conferences have been organized: AFRICAGIS'93 in Tunis with 125 participants from 20 countries, AFRICAGIS'95 in Abidjan with more than 350 participants from 35 African countries and 15 other countries. The conferences permitted delivery of new findings (plenary sessions), discussions on specific topics (workshops), training on new tools and software (training sessions), and demonstrations of new products from both private companies and public institutions (AFRICAGIS Expo). Regular training sessions on remote-sensing have been organized upon request to assist regional or national institutions to run their training programmes. More recently a Web home page has been produced to better disseminate the output of the programme. These activities will continue in 1997, with the AFRICAGIS'97 Conference which will be held in Botswana.

Geomatics

163. The implementation of geomatic technologies in Africa is at a critical point where geomatics must evolve from the demonstrative level to become an operational tool. AFRICAGIS'95 highlighted the extent of the problem. In the absence of integrated continental or national-level data-sets and clearly defined management processes, many results neither meet expectations nor contribute effectively to sustainable development.

164. The development of a geomatics toolbox would answer an urgent need in most developing countries and would aim at:

(a) Reinforcing the technical and managerial capabilities of staff within the agencies concerned, so that they would efficiently integrate the use of geomatics into their daily tasks;

(b) Establishing explicit systems and database design, involving all parties concerned from the onset of the project, as the key measure to maximize the impact of investments;

(c) Setting a common inter-agency data architecture that would allow integration of existing data from different national sources;

(d) Building or upgrading core databases according to recognized standards and making them widely available at low cost, thus encouraging users to adopt these standards;

(e) Bringing the implementation of GIS applications to the support of specific management processes (the information-technology approach), particularly environmental management processes such as environmental assessments, land management, or forest management.

165. The toolbox's innovative emphasis on organizational and design issues would counterbalance the current accent of most geomatics projects in developing countries in general, in Africa in particular, on mainly technical issues such as data acquisition, image processing and GIS software, and data analysis demonstrations. Such activities have started in Niger and are planned in Tanzania and Ghana.

Desertification Information Systems (DIS) in the context of the UNCCD

166. Within its mandate, UNITAR undertakes to serve the different environment conventions, including the UNCCD. To reach this objective, a cooperation agreement has been signed with the interim Convention Secretariat. Four subregional awareness training sessions have been organized in Dakar for CILSS (Comité inter-Etats permanent de lutte contre la sécheresse au Sahel), in Tunis for UMA (Union du Maghreb Arabe), in Asmara for IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority for Development) and in Namibia for SADC (South African Development Council). This cooperation agreement deals essentially with information systems. Previous experience with the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS), partner to most of these activities, has yielded sound networks and has provided for a valuable background in Africa.

167. Taking into account the needs expressed by regional and subregional institutions and countries involved in the implementation of the CCD within National, Subregional or Regional Action Programmes (NAP, SRAP, RAP), the Desertification Information System developed by OSS/UNITAR aims to integrate, manage, analyse and distribute multi-source, multi-format and multi-scale data in order to realize decision-making products for combating desertification. The DIS is built around new information technologies (database, remote sensing, GIS) and communication means (Internet services). The programme aims at assisting the different Parties to implement their own DIS through training. The objective of the training sessions is to promote efficiency in the decision-making process among all partners involved in the implementation of the recommendations of the CCD.

Spatial Information System (SIS) in the context of the CCC

168. This training programme is designed to build or strengthen capacities of utilizing spatial information systems in conjunction with UNDP/GEF climate change enabling activities. It aims to link national SIS capacities to the development and implementation of climate change strategies and policies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. SIS have

demonstrated their value for decision making by assisting in assessing environmental vulnerability due to climate change, assessing the effect of land use/land cover on climate change, predicting regional climatic anomalies, monitoring and quantifying GHG sources and sinks to assist with inventory preparation for example. This programme meets requests from decision makers during the CC:TRAIN pilot phase workshops, highlights national needs to use spatial tools and methodologies which could inform decision makers on climate change related issues in a practical manner to assist in preparing and ultimately implementing National Implementation Strategies (NIS).

169. The first SIS training course was held in Viet Nam as a pilot project in the first phase of CC:TRAIN. Good results have permitted CC:TRAIN to prepare the SIS programme extension in countries which requested such training activities.

InterAfrique

170. Internet services can be the opportunity for African users to have access to scientific and technical information sources, to strengthen regional cooperation, and to enhance the value of African scientific knowledge within the African community and among its partners. Technical and scientific cooperating institutions have approved a programme for awareness, information and training, in order to better prepare developing countries for using information highways and the global network. UNITAR, OSS and the French Institute for Scientific Research in Cooperation (ORSTOM) have developed the InterAfrique programme in the light of needs expressed by various partners during international meetings, studies or missions in the field in Africa. Its role is to consolidate contributions from bilateral and multilateral cooperation agencies who are sharing these same objectives.

171. It aims at promoting proficiency in new information and communication technologies of African scientific, technical and cultural institutions.

172. The InterAfrique programme was designed during the period under review and has started a series of activities, namely:

(a) Awareness training for decision-makers on the international issues at stake, represented by the "information highway", technical training sessions for mastering the tools and the techniques;

(b) Promotion of the development of national, subregional and regional Internet network;

(c) Support for the association between scientific and technical institutions to implement structures capable of providing the assistance, training and information necessary for their full insertion into the global network.

Resource materials and publications

173. The training and capacity-building programmes on new information (databases, remote-sensing, geographic information systems, global positioning systems, etc.) and communication (e-mail and Internet services) technologies with OSS to serve the post-Rio Conventions have provided several guidance documents, workshop reports and resource materials.

174. To list a few of them:

(a) 1993 and 1995 Inventory of GIS applications in Africa. These inventories focus on GIS projects developed in Africa, and cover data collected, products, materials, partners, etc. The last (1995) inventory lists 155 application projects in 28 African countries. GIS applications are classified by theme, title, object, and products generated.

(b) GIS Technology Survey. This document is a selection guide for GIS software. It helps orient African institutions and experts in their acquisition decisions, and provides a list of the main software and the compatible hardware, including characteristics, specifications and price ranges.

(c) Information pamphlet on Integrated Information Systems on the Environment. The purpose of the pamphlet is to make development agents more aware of the possible benefits of new technologies and list a certain number of successful applications in Africa in, for example, early warning, water management, health, desertification and land management using environmental performance grids.

(d) Internet guide for Africa. This guide was written in collaboration with ORSTOM to allow African users to become familiar with the Internet function and learn how to join.

(e) The electronic forum africagis@rio.org which transmits every week a bilingual bulletin of worldwide news on GIS of interest to Africa. The news are extracted from magazine articles, reviews, specialized bulletins, servers, seminars, conferences and other specialized meetings and books. Some 75 bulletins have been produced so far.

175. Each conference has produced a number of recommendations. Several issues of the AFRICAGIS newsletter, in English and French, comprising technical dossiers, have been produced and sent to more than 1,000 subscribers. The electronic forum (africagis@rio.org), with more than 500 users, received every week a synthesis of technical information related to new information and communication technologies (software, programmes, projects, results of research, job or training opportunities) of interest for Africa.

176. Training curricula have been also produced on an ad hoc basis, which distributed during training sessions, allow participants to go deeper in the different subjects of the training.

Inter-agency cooperation

177. The programme on information technologies is a joint venture between OSS and UNITAR, to which ORSTOM joined later on. Cooperation is the cornerstone of this programme, its "raison d'être". It brings together a United Nations organ, a regional institution and a national scientific organization.

178. As recommended by the OSS Board of Trustees (January 1996, Nairobi), a provisional agreement of principle has been signed between OSS and UNITAR, in order to reinforce inter-institutional cooperation. OSS and UNITAR are willing to strengthen their cooperation in order to contribute to UNCCD implementation in Africa. UNITAR offers operating facilities (administration, office space, financial opportunities) while OSS provides substantive scientific and technical programmes. OSS is an international body comprising governmental members (France, Germany, Italy and 21 circum-Saharian countries), African sub-regional organizations (CILSS, UMA, IGAD) and United Nations agencies such as UNDP/UNSO, UNESCO, all of which are dealing with desertification issues in Africa.

179. AFRICAGIS was certainly the most outstanding opportunity to develop inter-agency cooperation in the field of new information technologies in Africa. UNITAR and OSS were able to set up a platform of cooperation where HABITAT, UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, United Nations Sudano/Sahelian Office (UNSO), the regional Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), FAO, WMO, WHO, and the World Bank were present and very active.

180. Strong cooperation has been also established when working on post-Rio Conventions, both with the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and with cooperating agencies: UNDP, UNEP, UNSO, etc.

181. Other inter-agency cooperation is being developed with ECA, UNESCO, UNCTAD, ITU and WHO to provide Internet training.

Financial contributions

182. Most of the programmes have been developed and funded through the joint venture with OSS. The SIS component was conducted and funded as part of the CC:TRAIN programme financed by GEF. Direct and indirect contributions are coming mostly from UNSO/UNDP, UNEP, FAO, France, Germany and the United States of America (WRI/USAID).

4. Training programme in the legal aspects of debt, economic, and financial management

Summary

183. During the period under review (1 July 1994-30 June 1996), the main features of the training and capacity-building programme were as follows:

(a) Seven high-level seminars/conferences were held with a view to sensitizing senior-level government officials to various issues relating to debt, economic, and financial management;

(b) Nineteen workshops were held with a view to building in-depth capacities of debt, economic, and finance managers in various aspects of financial management and public administration;

(c) Three training-of-trainers workshops were held to strengthen existing capacities of trainers from government training institutes and universities using UNITAR-developed training packages;

(d) Three feasibility studies were conducted to study training needs in different countries in the field of financial management and public administration;

(e) Two comprehensive case-study training packages were developed in the field of negotiation theory and practice (multilateral, bilateral, and commercial negotiations);

(f) Two new booklets were published as part of a document series on debt and financial management issues.

Background and overview

184. UNITAR's debt and financial management training programme aims at meeting the needs of debt, economic, and financial managers in the legal aspects of international financial management as identified by a high-level expert meeting held in Geneva in April 1987.

185. Since the launching of this programme in 1987, training activities have been undertaken both in East, West, and Southern Africa, the Middle East and South and Central Asia (including Azerbaijan). With continued funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the Swiss Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs (BAWI), and the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs, UNITAR also intends to expand this programme to other economies in transition.

186. A wide range of subregional and national seminars and national follow-up workshops have already taken place with a view to sensitizing and/or training senior officers, middle-level managers, law professors, lawyers, and economists. UNITAR has developed expertise in conducting training needs assessments, high-level awareness seminars/conferences, subregional seminars, follow-up in-depth workshops, "à la carte" training programmes, training of trainers workshops, and distance-learning training packages in the field of debt and financial management. To date, 50 training activities have been conducted benefiting over 1,800 participants from different subregions. UNITAR's training and capacity-building activities have been evaluated in various subregions with a view to studying their respective impact and to see how future activities could be better adapted towards meeting the needs of the recipient countries. Assessment reports are also prepared for all training events.

Programme implementation: Legal aspects of external debt, economic, and financial management

187. Whereby the seminars, workshops and background documentation aim to develop an awareness as to the importance of the legal aspects of international debt and financial management and the role of lawyers in the borrowing process, they also impart specific knowledge of such topics as national loan and guarantee approval procedures; conditions precedent to loan agreements; dispute resolution; arbitration; export credit practice; syndication; debt rescheduling through the Paris and London Clubs; sovereign borrowing and the principles of budgetary law; debt conversions and buy-backs; debt negotiations; the role of lawyers in debt negotiations. Furthermore, these seminars and workshops invite both lawyers and non-lawyers in which the non-lawyers are exposed to the importance of using lawyers not only at every stage but from the initiation of the borrowing process, and the lawyers are exposed to economic and financial elements of the borrowing process. The aim is to show the multi-disciplinarity of debt and financial management, which include not only economic, financial, fiscal, and accounting aspects but also legal aspects.

Financial negotiation (theory and practice)

188. Whereby the seminars, workshops, and documentation convey to participants the importance of careful and well-planned preparation and team work in the negotiation process. A number of developing countries pay a very heavy price for their apparent lack of understanding of the process of negotiation. UNITAR aims at providing tools and techniques in the field of debt and financial negotiations and relevant documentation which emphasize the importance of analysing, setting aims, preparing, planning, negotiating and reviewing the

negotiation process. The objective of these seminars and workshops is also to focus on the legal elements in the overall process of international loan negotiations and to deal in particular with those clauses in a loan agreement which are most relevant to the borrower and in which improvements can be sought in its favour.

Public administration training for economies in transition

189. Whereby the training will equip the participants with the knowledge, skills, and technical support required for effective integration into the global economy through an effective and efficient Public Administration network, macro and microeconomic management, effective fiscal and monetary policies, as well as a harmonious link between the various ministries. Skills of government officials will be developed to a point where they are in a position to take maximum advantage of the options available. UNITAR will not only provide in-depth training but also place experts in government ministries over a medium to long-term period with a view to advising various ministries on the better management of their portfolios.

Resource materials and publications:

Training package (Debt and Financial Management - The Legal Aspects)

190. UNITAR has developed a user-friendly distance learning training package on debt and financial management (the legal aspects). The basic idea behind this is to have a training package which can be introduced in universities and training institutions in developing countries as part of the curriculum, as well as in government entities. This training package may also be used in future UNITAR seminars and workshops. The target group would comprise three audiences. Firstly, government lawyers and private practitioners. The second audience would consist of legal practitioners and scholars who could use the training materials as a reference source. Law students would constitute the third group. This training package has met with quite a lot of success in the countries worked in by UNITAR. Three training-of-trainers workshops have been conducted to date with a view to introducing this package. Furthermore, this training package has also been translated into Russian.

Case-study workshop package on multilateral negotiations (negotiation theory and practice)

191. Another innovative and high-quality stand-alone workshop package entitled "Case-study Workshop Package on Multilateral Negotiations (Theory and Practice)" has also been developed by UNITAR. The package materials include: an introduction; sample workshop agenda(s); extensive teacher's training notes/tutor support; simulation/role-playing exercises and interactive bits; teaching aides/visual materials/charts/transparencies; supporting documentation and materials for reading by students/instructors and for reference; hand-outs for students; bibliography of references. All this put together constitutes a five-day learning experience for use by instructors.

192. The case-study workshop package will be used by instructors (professors, lecturers, and trainers) coming from universities and government training centres. The target audience will comprise students from universities and institutes of learning as well as middle-level government officials seeking periodic training in government/management training institutes.

193. The objective of this training package is to improve the negotiation skills of debt and finance managers from developing and industrialized countries in multilateral negotiations and to give them an insight into the tools and techniques of negotiations used by multilateral financial institutions.

Case-study workshop package on commercial/bilateral negotiations (negotiation theory and practice)

194. The most recent addition to UNITAR's set of training packages is the case-study workshop package on commercial/bilateral negotiations. This package has been developed as a sequel to the multilateral negotiation training package. It addresses the problems of commercial and bilateral negotiations through a user-friendly, case-study method. The training package incorporates theory, application, a core case-study, as well as participant simulation exercises. This training package was recently tested in a subregional workshop in Arusha, Tanzania (June 1996) and met with considerable success.

Document series

195. As a step towards dissemination of information, UNITAR started a document series pertaining to important and relevant issues on debt and financial management. These documents are published as and when considered necessary. To date, the following documents have been published:

(a) Debt Re-structuring (Document No. 1) - Published in February 1992 (Geneva);

(b) Recommendations of Participants (Document No. 2) - Published in March 1992 (Geneva);

(c) Good Debt Management Pays (Document No. 3) - Published in January 1993 (Geneva);

(d) Negotiations in Debt and Financial Management (Document No. 4) - Published in December 1994 (Geneva);

(e) The Role of the Lawyer in External Debt Management (Document No. 5) - Published in October 1995 (Geneva).

Inter-agency cooperation

196. Ever since its inception, UNITAR's debt and financial management programme has strived to collaborate with agencies involved in capacity-building in the regions it has operated in. All training activities are conducted in the field, which does not require specific campus facilities but which requires collaboration and joint preparation with national institutions. With a view to developing cohesive seminars and workshops, UNITAR has collaborated closely and from the start with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) field offices with a view to setting up its training activities on the one hand, and with government counterpart agencies with a view to finalizing the content of the training programme as well as the selection of participants on the other. This has allowed UNITAR to develop cost-effective training programmes while involving government agencies in the development and delivery of training activities. Bearing these advantages in mind and considering the growing interest of national agencies in UNITAR's activities, UNITAR plans on continuing this approach with a view to consolidating its training activities in the field.

197. A case in point is UNITAR's recent collaboration with the Eastern and Southern African Initiative in Debt and Reserves Management (ESAIDARM). ESAIDARM is currently involved in developing the capacity of its nine members in Eastern and Southern Africa in all aspects of debt management and operates out of Harare, Zimbabwe. In August 1995, UNITAR and ESAIDARM signed an Agreement on a joint Work Programme. Two workshops have already been conducted in the field of multilateral, bilateral and commercial negotiations in Arusha, Tanzania for ESAIDARM-member countries (June 1996). Furthermore, a comprehensive training package on Commercial Negotiations as well as a module on bilateral negotiations has been developed and printed in final form. UNITAR and ESAIDARM are currently elaborating the work programme for subsequent activities.

198. With growing emphasis of its training activities in macro-economic and trade issues, UNITAR has also been collaborating closely with WTO, the International Trade Centre (ITC) and UNCTAD.

Financial contributions

199. The training programme has been funded by the following institutions: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Bern, Switzerland; Swiss Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs (BAWI), Bern, Switzerland; Irish Department of Foreign Affairs (Development Cooperation Division), Dublin, Republic of Ireland; Eastern and Southern African Initiative in Debt and Reserves Management (ESAIDARM), Harare, Zimbabwe and UNDP field offices in the countries where UNITAR conducts training programmes. Initially, funding was received from UNDP Headquarters in New York.

5. Training programme for disaster reduction managers in the countries of the Sahel

Summary

200. In the period under review (1 July 1994 to 30 June 1996), the following training activities took place:

(a) One training workshop in Cape Verde;

(b) Five training workshops in Burkina Faso, at provincial and municipal level;

(c) Fourteen training workshops in Senegal, at regional and municipal level.

Exactly 1,000 participants benefited from these training activities. As a result of the training workshops in Burkina Faso, a practical guide on disaster prevention in the country was finalized, printed and distributed in 5,000 copies. An aide-mémoire is also being drafted by the Senegalese trainees.

Background and overview

201. Upon completion of a worldwide survey on training needs of relief assistance managers in 1988, UNITAR and the then Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) reached the conclusion that such training must be designed in the light of specific crisis and disaster situations and their environment, thus requiring a regional or even subregional approach. It was decided to focus on disaster relief training needs in the Sahel region.

202. A joint UNITAR-UNDRO-WHO mission studied the respective training needs in all member States of the Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). The members of this mission met with senior relief management officials and representatives of Governments, United Nations organizations and NGOs. The working paper resulting from this mission was submitted in 1989 to a group of experts mandated both by governmental and non-governmental authorities. The main ideas contained in this working paper were approved; thereafter a programme of action was designed and presented to potential donors. The programme implementation started in 1991.

203. The main objective of this programme is to train mid-level managers from the Sahelian countries involved in disaster prevention, relief and rehabilitation. It was agreed at a very early stage, that training should not be limited to relief assistance, but that disaster control encompasses all phases from prevention to rehabilitation. It is envisaged, that, in the long run, countries themselves will progressively take over the training of both senior and mid-level managers.

204. In order to guarantee the success of such training, two conditions must be met: on the one hand, senior managers must be fully convinced of the need to provide in-service training for their staff; on the other hand, there must be mechanisms for identifying specific training needs and ensuring that they will be met.

Implementation

205. When implementing this Programme, a two-phase approach is applied.

206. During Phase I, the operation starts with awareness workshops for decision makers. This sensitization training intends to provide participants with a comprehensive idea of disaster prevention and the need to organize and plan national efforts in a multi-disciplinary way and to identify priority areas of training for mid-level managers.

207. In order to emphasize the international nature of disaster reduction and to provide a complete exchange of information and experience, observers from neighbouring countries as well as members of the CILSS secretariat also participate in the meeting.

208. Workshops take place outside the capitals, in venues equipped with appropriate training facilities and accommodation. Participants stay together for the duration of the workshop; thus they can devote themselves fully to course content without being disturbed by their day-to-day duties.

209. All meetings are conducted in the official language of the respective country i.e. in French (Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Chad), Portuguese (Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau) and English (the Gambia).

210. After an in-depth analysis and discussion of the already existing structures in each country (system for evaluating food supplies, public health system, basic elements of a civil defence system and crisis control units), these workshops pointed out the need for efficient administrative structures and a decentralized implementation procedure involving extensive delegation of powers to local administrations. The workshops resulted in concrete recommendations submitted to the respective national authorities, requesting, in most cases, the setting up or improvement of administrative structures to ensure

better coordination between the existing institutions. (Awareness workshops for decision makers are still to be implemented in Guinea-Bissau and the Gambia).

211. The workshops indicated priority areas in the training needs of mid-level officials in the various countries so that the second training phase could be designed to meet the specific needs of each country.

212. An important outcome of the training for decision makers in Burkina Faso and Senegal was the elaboration and adoption of a governmental decree promulgating the establishment of national coordinating services for disaster prevention and emergency action. Similar steps have been taken in Mauritania, where a decree is in the process of being submitted to the Council of Ministers.

213. When the drafting of the decree organizing the structure of disaster reduction in Burkina Faso had reached an advanced stage, a training seminar was organized for High Commissioners of provinces, following the suggestions of the national authorities. The participants were fully briefed on the responsibilities, duties and terms of reference which would be vested in them by the decree. They expressed their views on the flow of information which needs to take place between the central authorities and their staff and services in the decentralized administration and vice versa. The decree, which was promulgated a few months later, took their view into account. After this seminar for top-level civil servants from the decentralized administration, five training sessions were organized for county Prefects and staff responsible for food security and public health at the provincial level. Training at the municipal level followed in 1996.

214. A similar development has taken place in Senegal; following the awareness workshop for decision makers, four two-day seminars for mid-level managers from the 10 regions of the country took place. Ten seminars at the departmental level took place in 1996. In both cases, the resource persons were members of the national administration.

215. Depending on the specific training needs and crucial areas of training identified in Phase I of the training cycle, these seminars highlight the main problems of subject areas such as food security, public health, civil defence, urbanism and the environment, transportation, logistics or communication.

216. Further training within the framework of the second phase of the programme will take place in other Sahel countries, where awareness workshops have already been carried out and the respective governmental decrees have been promulgated.

Resource materials and publications

217. As a result of the series of workshops in Burkina Faso, a practical booklet in the form of an aide-mémoire for the use of disaster-relief managers at all levels of intervention, has been published in 1995. A similar publication is being prepared for Senegal.

Inter-agency cooperation

218. The workshops call on the skills of experts from the Sahelian countries, including CILSS, from within the United Nations system such as DHA, UNDP, UNHCR, FAO, WFP, WHO, WMO and from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The representatives of these organs and agencies in the field are often invited to participate in the workshop as resource persons.

Financial contributions

219. Since its inception, the Training Programme was entirely funded by the Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) of the Swiss Federal Department for Foreign Affairs.

6. Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands

Summary

220. During the period under review (1 July 1994-30 June 1996), the UNITAR Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands undertook the following five major activities: organization of the Sixth UNITAR International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, organization of two training workshops in Albania and Romania, initiation of the Natural Bitumen Deposit and Heavy Oil Field Survey, organization of the Fourth Round Robin Analytical Study, and publication of an annual newsletter.

221. During the restructuring of UNITAR, in June 1993, the Centre was moved from New York to Edmonton, Canada.

Background and overview

222. As a result of a recommendation made at the First International Conference on the Future of Heavy Crude and Tar Sands (Edmonton, Alberta, June 1979), the UNITAR Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands was established in New York in October 1980 to promote the exchange of technical information for the exploration, production, and refining of heavy oil and oil sands.

223. Current members of the Centre are: Alberta Department of Energy/Alberta Energy and Utilities Board, Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A., United States Department of Energy, China National Petroleum Corporation, Republic of Tatarstan, Russian Federation, Joint Stock Company "Udmurtneft", Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago (PETROTRIN), Syncrude Canada Ltd., Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

224. In 1995, a new mission statement for the UNITAR Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands was formulated as follows: "To facilitate the cooperative development of the world's heavy oil and tar sands resources, particularly to the benefit of energy deficient countries, in an efficient and environmentally sound manner". In other words, the Centre aims to link people and organizations who require information, training, and products with those who have them.

Programme implementation

Sixth UNITAR International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands

225. In February of 1995, the UNITAR Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands and the United States Department of Energy jointly hosted the Sixth UNITAR International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands in Houston, Texas. This international conference drew 500 delegates from 24 countries. The Conferences are held every three years in the country of the major sponsor.

226. AOSTRA, Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A., and the United States Department of Energy contributed funds to provide financial assistance for delegates from developing countries or countries in transition with heavy oil and/or oil sands

resources to attend the Conference. UNITAR was able to sponsor delegates from Albania, Cameroon, Hungary, India, Madagascar, Romania and the former Soviet Union.

227. The finalized proceedings were delivered to the UNITAR Centre in November 1995, and were immediately mailed to each conference participant. The remaining sets are available for purchase, and the Centre filled orders for them right through the end of this reporting period.

228. The final conference report was presented to the Centre's Governing Board at the annual meeting in October 1995. Upon acceptance of this report, work on the Sixth UNITAR Conference was complete. Preliminary work on the Seventh UNITAR International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, to be held in Beijing in May 1998, has already begun.

Heavy crude: energy alternatives for development training workshop

229. The UNITAR Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, together with the Albanian Energy Ministry, Albpetrol, and the Anglo-Albanian Petroleum Company, presented a training workshop in Patos, Albania, from 23 to 27 October 1995. This week-long course, entitled Heavy Crude: Energy Alternatives for Development, averaged 40 participants per day. This five-day programme began with an overview of the Albanian heavy oil industry presented by the Albanian Energy Ministry, Albpetrol, and the Anglo-Albanian Petroleum Company. On days 2 through 4, a number of topics were covered with specific reference to Albania: primary production, steam-based processes, in situ combustion processes, horizontal wells, underbalanced drilling, pumping technologies, reservoir modelling and simulation, safety, and environmental concerns.

230. Another training workshop was conducted in Romania from 3 to 6 June 1996. The workshop focused on thermal methods, in situ combustion, and horizontal wells.

231. The feedback from both the Albanians and Romanians suggested that they were very pleased with the content, presentation, and organization of the workshop.

Natural bitumen deposit and heavy oil field survey

232. In 1996 the UNITAR Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands initiated the Natural Bitumen Deposit and Heavy Oil Field Survey. The purpose of this survey is to collect resource and bitumen statistics worldwide and to establish contacts in countries with these resources. The survey form was finalized and mailed to countries which reported to have these resources. Several forms have been returned and work on the actual database will begin later in 1996.

Round robin analytical studies

233. The Fourth Round Robin Analytical Study on Venezuela's Cerro Negro crude was completed during this period and the final report was submitted. Many labs discovered they no longer had the resources to do all the tests for this study. A meeting was held at the Sixth UNITAR International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands and a questionnaire was issued early in 1996 asking for suggestions for future activities for this project.

Resource materials and publications

234. Two publications were distributed during the period under review:

(a) Proceedings of the Sixth UNITAR International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, Houston, Texas, 12 to 17 February 1995;

(b) A six-page newsletter outlining the Centre's activities during 1995.

Inter-agency cooperation

235. The UNITAR Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands actively cooperates with all nine above-mentioned sponsors of the Centre.

236. In addition, the two training workshops were completed in conjunction with Albanian and Romanian governmental and private institutions, as well as academic research centres.

Financial contributions

237. The UNITAR Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands is self-funded, receiving all its funding from six major sponsors and three members: Alberta Department of Energy/Alberta Energy and Utilities Board; Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A.; United States Department of Energy; China National Petroleum Corporation; Republic of Tatarstan, Russian Federation; Joint Stock Company "Udmurtneft"; Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago (PETROTRIN); Syncrude Canada Ltd., and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

7. New initiative: training for the application of environmental law

Summary

238. UNITAR, in partnership with IUCN's Commission on Environmental Law, is initiating the development of a training programme in environmental law. Distance learning will be a central component of the programme in order to reach large numbers of people in both governmental and non-governmental organizations from countries throughout the world. This far-reaching training method is designed to complement existing environmental law training efforts by other organizations. In the longer term, it is planned that the distance learning will be supplemented by specialized follow-up workshops and seminars held at regional or subregional level along with selected efforts for environmental law capacity-building at national level.

Background and overview

239. Environmental law is an essential tool for the governance and management of sustainable development. It provides the foundation for governmental policies and actions for the conservation of the environment and for ensuring that the use of natural resources is both equitable and sustainable.

240. There has been a remarkable development in the field of environmental law since the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. Environmental law and policy have become important subjects of concern at both international and national level. Globally, the most extensive efforts in this field are being spearheaded by UNEP, FAO and IUCN.

241. However, despite this rapid development, many problems remain. In much of the developing world, as well as in those countries with economies in transition, environmental legislation is often incomplete or outdated owing to the lack of trained personnel to remedy these deficiencies.

242. Strengthening the application of international legal instruments and mechanisms is one of the main goals of Agenda 21, the global plan of action for environment and development adopted at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro (cf. chap. 39). In addition, Principles 11 and 13 of the Rio Declaration stress the importance of environmental law as a necessary instrument for the delivery of the benefits of sustainable development.

Programme implementation

Correspondence instruction and distance learning

243. This aspect of the programme will consist of the design, development and dissemination of a cycle of courses in a loose-leaf format, each dedicated to a specific area of environmental law. Stress, particularly in the first phase of the programme, will be placed upon international environmental law requirements, most notably as evidenced in international conventions, along with subsequent obligations for implementation at national level.

244. UNITAR, with the assistance of IUCN, is identifying course authors of international renown who will compose the "Faculty" of the programme. The course authors will provide UNITAR with the "raw" material which, after review, UNITAR will transform into course materials, providing the necessary structure and pedagogical elements for an effective self-study document.

245. An International Panel of Experts, including invited representatives of UNEP, FAO, and IUCN, will be convened periodically to review progress with the development and application of the programme of distance learning and to assist in designing follow-up workshops or national capacity-building efforts, based upon the various courses of instruction.

246. The distance-learning programme will be subdivided into several specialized courses, each prepared by an eminent expert. Each course will also feature a commentary by one or more additional experts from different parts of the world in order to provide additional information or specific case studies or to give a different analytical perspective to the subject as a whole. Each course will include a brief preliminary section on the science of the particular environmental problems addressed in the course. Finally, a detailed reference section will complete the course package.

247. The following course modules are envisaged for the first phase of the distance learning:

(a) Basic Principles of International Environmental Law;

(b) Role of International Organizations;

(c) Tools and Techniques in International Environmental Law;

(d) International Environmental Law: Chemical Products, Pollution and Waste;

(e) International Environmental Law: Management of Global Resources;

(f) International Environmental Law: Conservation of Species and Areas;

(g) International Environmental Negotiations;

(h) Trade and Environment;

(i) New Directions for International Environmental Law and Management.

248. In a second phase, it is planned to produce additional groups of courses dealing with approaches and techniques to meet national implementation requirements for international law provisions.

Follow-up workshops

249. Short workshops (up to two weeks in duration) will be organized on a regional or subregional basis at the facilities of regional partner institutions, with the aim of providing more in-depth training on particular topics for selected candidates. They will bring together individuals who have already gone through some of the courses, or teachers, trainers or administrators involved in environmental law or policy. In line with the philosophy of the distance learning to reach a very wide audience, the workshops will be designed with particular emphasis upon involving teachers, trainers and administrators who will use the opportunity to expand their capabilities to provide further training for their own constituencies.

250. The faculty for the workshops will be comprised of course authors and other experts, predominantly from the region concerned, as required.

National capacity-building

251. In the longer term and in addition to distance-learning and follow-up workshops, it is planned to undertake a limited effort for capacity-building in the field of environmental law in particular countries. In the first instance, this would take the form of offering courses of study in an intensive fashion to staff of a government department or departments in a selected country. Such an effort would also include an end-of-course follow-up workshop. The provision of environmental law materials to designated national partner institutions, supporting the establishment of electronic linkages to international environmental law databases and a limited programme of internships based at UNITAR headquarters in Geneva (in cooperation with other international organizations and Convention secretariats located in proximity to UNITAR) might also be envisaged depending upon the requirements of the country concerned.

Participation

252. The programme addresses the following target groups:

(a) Officials from ministries of environment and foreign affairs whose current and/or future functions require specialization in environmental law;

(b) National officials involved with environmental affairs from the ministries concerned, such as those of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trade and tourism;

(c) Academics/lecturers and students required to cover environmental law within the overall framework of their work;

(d) Members of the NGO community, the private sector and the media wishing to acquaint themselves with environmental law issues.

Resource materials and publications

253. Under this project a series of environmental law training manuals and electronic packages will be produced, containing material found in no other single source. In cooperation with IUCN, UNEP and other partners, these course materials will be distributed widely throughout the world for application in self-training courses.

254. In addition, pursuant to regional and national follow-up workshops held under this project, specialized training materials will also be produced and distributed widely.

Inter-agency cooperation

255. UNITAR will rely strongly upon inter-agency cooperation in implementing this programme. The programme has been designed and will be carried out jointly with IUCN, in Gland, Switzerland, and its Commission on Environmental Law and the Environmental Law Centre in Bonn, Germany.

256. Within the United Nations system, UNEP, FAO, UNU and the World Bank are most active in this field. They will be associated closely with this endeavour, as will be the United Nations regional economic and social commissions (ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA) and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee. Academic institutions, regional and national agencies and specialized institutions as well as experts of international renown will be called upon to join in this venture.

Financial contribution

257. Some seed funding will be necessary to launch the programme. An informal meeting was held in Geneva in April 1996, gathering diplomats from the permanent missions responsible for environmental matters. As the initiative was favourably welcomed, fund-raising negotiations are being conducted with several of the missions.

258. In the mid-term, it is expected that the programme will become largely self-funded. While government officials and students from developing countries will be granted total or partial waiver of course fees, students from industrialized countries and the private sector will be admitted on a fee-payment basis.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

259. In light of the discussions in the General Assembly on the orientation of the activities of UNITAR and pursuant to the decisions of the Board of Trustees, UNITAR has discontinued its variegated research activities: research material and stocks of books and publications have been handed over to the United Nations University in Tokyo following the closure of the UNITAR headquarters in New York, while no funds for research per se have been allocated from the General Fund during the period under review, following the decision of the Board of Trustees. This does not mean, however, that UNITAR is no longer engaged in intellectual activities. Training, which has come to be the Institute's essential stock-in-trade requires specially prepared basic material and reference works while training courses and seminars in turn produce facts and conclusions which, besides their intrinsic interest, are valuable for the further development of training activities. Thanks to arrangements with major commercial publishers such material available as a by-product of other UNITAR activities, can be published at no cost to UNITAR and even earn modest royalties. In addition to publications dealt with under the relevant specific sections of the present report, or the reprint of that standard text The World Court by Shabtai Rosenne, the following deserve mention.

Research

The International Civil Servant: An Endangered Species

260. This study of the nature and role of the international civil service as an actor in inter-State relations, prepared by a senior fellow of the Institute, has been published in 1995 by Kluwer Law International and is reported to be selling well. After an examination of the origins of the International Secretariat and the development of the concepts of independence and impartiality, and of standards of competence, as provided for in Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, the study discusses their application in the League of Nations, the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The repetition in various guises, over time, of direct challenges to the independence of the International Secretariat, of the varieties of direct or indirect pressures, or of international officials' own failings underline the fragility of the institution and the continuing effort needed to preserve its independence and competence. However, in an increasingly interdependent world facing an uncertain future, the International Secretariat remains an essential instrument for international cooperation, so that the rules governing its functioning need more than ever to be upheld.

Multilateral Diplomacy in Geneva - A Working Guide

261. A first edition of this guide meant for diplomats and national officials first confronted with the Geneva multilateral setting was published by M. A. Boisard and E. M. Chossudovsky in 1991. It is still in demand but out of print, and in view of the events which have taken place since its preparation was undertaken, is somewhat dated. While some articles and essays are of permanent interest and will be reproduced without change, many contributors have been invited to bring up to date or significantly revise their original contributions. Thus, distinguished diplomats and eminent academics have contributed papers on the concept of international organization, on international conference diplomacy and negotiations, while experts have provided practical advice on conference management and tips on getting ideas and positions heard and understood in this particular setting. A second part

includes notices on the United Nations organizations headquartered in Geneva, with special emphasis on what may be called their "institutional culture", and a third, including an invaluable study by the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs, is devoted to the question of privileges and immunities. The book, which will continue to be used, like its predecessor, in UNITAR training courses, is expected to appeal also to a wide public and is to be issued in autumn 1996.

Complexity and coherence

262. This essay on coordination within the United Nations system, mainly in the economic and social fields, has been under preparation for some time by a full-time UNITAR fellow with long direct experience of inter-organizational relations, including the inner functioning of the Administrative Committee on Coordination. The study is to replace that of the late Martin Hill, Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs, which UNITAR originally sponsored in 1974, one of the rare studies on the subject, which is now distinctly out of date. Priority, therefore, has been given to the study on multilateral diplomacy, which is urgently needed, but is expected to be completed in 1997.

Research grants

263. A research grant awarded to UNITAR from the Ford Foundation has led to a publication by a senior member of staff entitled The United Nations as a Dispute Settlement System: Improving Mechanisms for the Prevention and Resolution of Conflict. The co-publication by Kluwer Law International and UNITAR has just been released. The book seeks to analyse the United Nation's repertoire for dispute settlement in terms of interest-based, rights-based and power-based approaches and reviews proposals for how each type of dispute settlement could be strengthened. The manuscript also focuses on peacebuilding within States and by international organization as an important means of conflict prevention.

264. The same member of staff has recently completed a project for the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict entitled: "Sharing Responsibility for Conflict Prevention Through the Development of Regional Centres for Sustainable Peace". The project reviews the preventive strategies of seven major actors in the area of conflict prevention: the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the Organization of African Unity, the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Association of South-East Asian Nations and the Carter Center. Based on the most effective strategies developed by these organizations, it proposes the establishment of "Regional Centres for Sustainable Peace" which would have both a peacebuilding and preventive diplomacy function, and which would draw upon the expertise of the United Nations, regional organizations, regional think-tanks and responsible NGOs to provide a more strategic coalition of actors and approaches to the prevention of conflict. The project was presented to the Carnegie Commission at its January meeting which was held at the Carter Center in Atlanta.

Competition for the attribution of a grant

265. On request from the Jean Scott l'Erigène Foundation, a Swiss non-profit private law foundation, UNITAR organized, as of 1995, a competition for the attribution of a research grant to the amount of SwF 100,000 (approximately US$ 90,000) on the theme "The Cultural Origins of Differences in Economic Development". Two hundred and fifty entries were received for the competition; following a first pre-selection, 38 contributions were retained. Nine papers out of these 38 are presently under review for the final selection. The award of the research grant will take place in October 1996. The competition was open

to all nationals from all countries, without distinction of origin or culture. Projects have been presented in English, French and Spanish. The research proposals were submitted by an individual or a team whereby the presentation was not to exceed 5,000 words. Entries are being judged by a panel of international experts and practitioners (including UNESCO, UNRISD and academia), on the basis of their originality and also taking into account the overall direction towards a scientific approach to the subject. Funding (grant plus administrative costs) was put at the disposal of UNITAR by the Jean Scott l'Erigène Foundation.

Publications

266. The list of publications is appended (annex III). Since the start of the restructuring process, UNITAR has tried to follow the best possible cost/efficiency approach. At present, three different approaches are followed.

267. Books produced as by-products of training courses or conferences are published and distributed through a commercial publisher. UNITAR receives royalties from the publishers. This presents the additional advantage that the manuscript is subjected to the verdict of the private market, in terms of relevance of the topics and the scientific quality of the dissertation. There is, however, the disadvantage that sometimes the books are rather expensive, in particular for potential readers from developing countries. This has been the case for the books published during the period under review: The International Court of Justice by S. Rosenne; The International Civil Servant: An Endangered Species by J. Lemoine; The United Nations as a Dispute Settlement System by C. Peck; and The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) by N. Azimi.

268. All these books are published by Kluwer Law International, as will be the works currently at print, namely: The United Nations System in Geneva by M. A. Boisard, E. Chossudovsky and J. Lemoine; Increasing the Efficiency of the International Court of Justice by C. Peck and R. Lee; and The Role of Civilian Police in the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations by N. Azimi.

269. The training material produced by UNITAR includes video material, workbooks with specific software, training packages, transparencies, etc. They are usually given free of charge to participants in UNITAR's training events, as part of the pedagogical input. They are also made available for sale to universities, training centres and private customers. A special discount of 50 per cent is generally granted to academic centres in developing countries.

270. Finally, some occasional publications, specific guidelines on capacity-building and training, and some assessment reports are distributed free of charge to trainees and interested institutions.

271. Since the start of the restructuring process, UNITAR has ceased to recruit outside consultants or authors, commissioned to conduct research and draft publications. All publications of UNITAR are now produced by regular staff. UNITAR's publications are currently self-funded. They even bring a slight excess of income over expenditures.

IV. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES: THE FUTURE OF UNITAR'S PROGRAMMES

272. The Board of Trustees is statutorily the highest authority of UNITAR. The Trustees are appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The term of their office is three years. No Trustee can serve more than two terms.

273. When the restructuring process of UNITAR started, one Trustee was eligible for a second term. The Secretary-General appointed 10 members in 1994 to serve the Board. A new member was appointed in 1995 and five Trustees appointed in 1996.

274. Currently, 18 Trustees are appointed, representing a broad geographical basis and reflecting the interests of the countries for UNITAR's activities. Four Trustees are ex officio members of the Board: the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the General Assembly, the President of ECOSOC and the Executive Director of UNITAR.

275. The Board is composed as follows:

Ms. Anne Anderson (Ireland), Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Geneva (1996-1998)

Mr. Giuseppe Baldocci (Italy), Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Geneva (1994-1996)

Mr. Jorge Berguno (Chile), Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Geneva (1994-1996)

Mr. Daniel Bernard (France), Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Geneva (1995-1996)

Mr. Satish Chandra (India), High Commissioner, Islamabad (1996-1998)

Ms. Lisette Elomo-Ntonga (Cameroon), Professor, Director, Institute of International Relations of Cameroon (IRIC), Yaoundé (1996-1998)

Prof. Ibrahim A. Gambari (Nigeria), Ambassador, Permanent Representative, New York (1994-1996)

Mr. Wang Guangya (China), Director, International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Beijing (1994-1996)

Mr. Ahmad Kamal, Chairperson (Pakistan), Ambassador, Permanent Representative, New York (1994-1996)

Mr. Andrei Kolossovsky (Russian Federation), Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Geneva (1995-1997)

Mr. Shunji Kobayashi (Japan), Ambassador, Tokyo (1994-1996)

Mr. Winfried Lang (Austria), Ambassador, Brussels (1994-1996)

Mr. Philippe Roch (Switzerland), Director, Federal Office for Environment (BUWAL), Berne (1996-1998)

Mr. Juan Carlos Sánchez Arnau (Argentina), Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Geneva (1994-1996)

Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Sherif (Libya), former Minister of Education, Tripoli (1991-1993 and 1994-1996)

Ms. Penelope Anne Wensley, Vice Chairperson (Australia), First Assistant Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Canberra (1994-1996)

Mr. Mounir Zahran (Egypt), Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Geneva (1996-1998)

276. Since 1994, during the period of restructuring, the Board held two sessions per year. These sessions were always very well attended with all Trustees present or represented.

277. The statutory responsibilities of the Board of Trustees are quite large. They formulate principles and policies to govern the activities and operations of the Institute, establish conditions and procedures for the utilization of funds, approve the work programme and adopt the budget and review the staffing of the Institute. They have, moreover, to consider methods for ensuring the continuity and efficiency of the operation and the autonomous character of the Institute.

278. During the period of restructuring, the Board has constantly analysed and monitored the development of the process. Besides the two annual sessions, the Trustees are in contact at least once a month, individually or collectively, with the Acting Executive Director.

279. A reflection group was established which is considering both the issue of the future of UNITAR's operations and its autonomy.

Reflection on the future of UNITAR activities

280. During the thirty-fourth session of the Board of Trustees held in Geneva in April 1996, the Trustees considered a draft text by the Chair of the Reflection Group after consultation with the members of the Board. The main item can be summarized as follows:

> "The networking with national and international training institutions, such as diplomatic schools, research institutions for international relations should be improved. Such networking can often provide short cuts which aid outcomes. UNITAR's expertise in the field of multilateral diplomacy should be its own major input in this networking.
>
> "A closer relationship with UNU may be advisable, if the results of UNU's work can be used in UNITAR's activities (principle of complementarity). It is too early to consider relations with a possible United Nations staff college.
>
> "UNITAR is not sufficiently well known inside and outside the United Nations system. All governing bodies should be made aware of its activities. A clear publication and publicity policy should be designed and implemented. The private sector also is not aware of UNITAR's activities and possibilities; this situation should be changed.

"As regards outside screening (of a policy nature), this should be done periodically, possibly by a small group of independent persons. It is assumed that the traditional auditing of accounts is done by the usual United Nations procedures. The donor community (Geneva Group) may also have an interest to look from time to time into UNITAR's activities.

"Although 'research' is part of UNITAR's formal mandate no research as such should be undertaken, at least during the next five years. This position may be reviewed once the period of consolidating has come to a close. To the extent that research may be required for improving training activities, UNITAR should draw on research being done elsewhere.

"Identifying target-groups for UNITAR training activities is a most important task. As regards UNITAR's working programme, there does not exist any specific dilemma between specialized versus general training. The question is rather to maintain a reasonable balance. Much will depend on the target groups, the demands of which should be met.

"UNITAR's 'agenda' should be linked to ongoing United Nations activities without neglecting emerging trends. UNITAR should not be another 'think tank'. UNITAR's leadership should closely observe events in the United Nations system, such as major conferences (Rio, Vienna, Cairo, Copenhagen, Beijing). But UNITAR is neither a preparatory body for these events nor a follow-up mechanism.

"As to the question whether UNITAR's training should focus on procedure (negotiating, drafting, public speaking) or on substance, much depends on the demands of the target community. A 60/40 split in favour of substance may be advisable.

"Training in legal questions is the basis of multilateralism. Therefore UNITAR should continue to offer programmes which provide insights into the legal background of international instruments and their evolution (implementation).

"UNITAR's programme should be demand-driven. Following the evolution of United Nations agenda, the demands of the target community should be identified and then appropriate courses offered. UNITAR should not wait for formal requests for training.

"Some training programmes should also be attractive for developed countries. If they send participants at their own expense, they may also be willing to contribute to UNITAR's General Fund as well. Such additional money would be especially important until the financial position of UNITAR is sufficiently strengthened.

"International institutions which offer services comparable to those at present rendered by UNITAR remain rare. It is believed that there is a continued need for UNITAR, especially in regard of its lead in the field of multilateral diplomacy (substance and procedure)."

281. The Board of Trustees is studying further the practical implications of the autonomous character of UNITAR.

V. INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION

282. The development of inter-agency cooperation has been a constant concern of UNITAR. The resolutions of the General Assembly and the consequent recommendations and decisions of the Board of Trustees have provided strong encouragement in this direction. The Board of Trustees has appointed a subcommittee composed of some of its members to follow these developments.

283. Inter-agency cooperation is not only an important part of the philosophy of action of UNITAR, but also an indispensable tool for achieving efficiency through synergy and exchange of expertise. Inter-agency cooperation has thus helped in the restructuring phase by allowing UNITAR to carry out more activities with less resources.

284. Each programme has established a roster of institutions and contact points. The list has appeared in the last Report of Activities of the Acting Executive Director. 3/ It is regularly updated and expanded.

285. All programmes have in one way or another established joint ventures with institutions within and outside the United Nations system.

286. A special category has been introduced in each of the programmes' reports above, in order to fully illustrate how this cooperation is essential. To a large extent, it contributes to the building and consolidation of the niche into which UNITAR has settled, namely concrete training operations which service the United Nations, its Member States, and regional partners.

287. Obviously, most of the training activities in the area of international affairs management are conducted together with various United Nations organs and specialized agencies, in Geneva, New York and Vienna.

288. The fellowships are joint ventures, with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs for the International Law Programme, and with the International Peace Academy for the Fellowship Programme on Preventive Diplomacy and Peacemaking.

289. The training programme on the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (CC:Train) is funded by the Global Environment Fund (GEF) through UNDP, and UNITAR is the Executing Agency, in close cooperation with the Climate Change secretariat. Bilateral funds strengthen the venture. As for the implementation of the programme, inter-agency cooperation must be considered as the main feature. Indeed, it has been agreed among GEF, UNDP and UNITAR, that the concrete operations will be conducted under the supervision of UNITAR through regional partners in the field. Memoranda of Understanding have been signed with the Fundacion Futuro Latino Americano (FFLA) in Quito, Ecuador, for Latin America, with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in Apia, Western Samoa, for the Pacific realm and with Environment Development Alternatives (ENDA), in Dakar, Senegal, for Africa.

290. In the field of training and capacity-building in chemicals and waste management, UNITAR has built similar inter-agency cooperation. Together with the International Register for Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) of UNEP, UNITAR has initiated the Training Programme on the Implementation of the London Guidelines and the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure. Training activities are conducted jointly with UNEP/IRPTC and in close cooperation with FAO. The Programme to Facilitate the Preparation of National Profiles to Assess the

National Infrastructure for the Sound Management of Chemicals is conducted under the umbrella of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), which includes UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO and OECD. In working with partner countries at the national level, UNITAR's approach is to establish linkages with a lead agency in the field of chemicals management which has been selected by the country through a process involving all concerned parties. This focal point agency is responsible for organizing and driving activities at the country level. Finally, the Training and Capacity-building Programme to Facilitate the Design and Implementation of National Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) is conducted in close cooperation with UNEP, UNIDO, WHO, ILO and OECD. UNITAR is collaborating with UNEP and WHO towards the development of guidance for countries on specific aspects of PRTR design and implementation. As another example of joint activities in this context, UNITAR recently organized a workshop on PRTRs jointly with OECD and in cooperation with the Australian Environment Protection Agency (EPA) to raise awareness of PRTRs among the countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

291. The training programme on information systems and communication technologies has been settled from the beginning as a joint technical unit between UNITAR and the Observatory of the Sahara and the Sahel (OSS). It has been complemented more recently by the posting of a Senior Scientific Officer from ORSTOM.

292. The Debt and International Finance Management training has established a very large network of institutional partners. Many ventures are presently designed and conducted jointly with regional organizations, such as the Eastern and Southern African Initiative in Debt and Reserves Management (EISAIDARM). A Memorandum of Understanding is being negotiated at the highest level with the League of Arab States (LAS) for joint training ventures.

293. UNITAR's Centre on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands is a joint venture among two State Governments, two regional Governments, two national corporations and several private companies.

294. The debriefing conferences in peacekeeping operations are a joint venture between UNITAR and the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) in Singapore, as well as the Japanese Foundation National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA).

295. Other examples of joint ventures for programmes or specific training projects or activities could also be mentioned. It should also be underlined that all training programmes taking place in developing countries and countries in transition, as well as training courses held in Europe in which government officials from developing countries are invited to participate, are organized in close cooperation with UNDP field offices.

296. In all its recent resolutions on UNITAR, the General Assembly invited UNITAR to strengthen its cooperative relations with institutes and qualified national and international institutions, including the United Nations University in Tokyo and the ILO Training Centre at Turin.

297. As can be seen from the previous section, significant progress has already been made in this direction. Special emphasis has also been placed on developing cooperation with training institutions of developing countries.

298. Mutual exchange of information with the United Nations University has been constant and comprehensive, in particular due to the fact that the Executive Director of UNITAR is an ex officio member of the Council of the University.

This has allowed both organizations to avoid overlapping and duplication in operations. Nevertheless, much remains to be done to increase concrete cooperation.

299. As for the ILO Turin Centre, the Secretary-General informed the Board in spring 1994 of his wish to progressively transfer UNITAR staff and activities to Turin. The Board requested the clarification of certain points and recalled that any decision to transfer UNITAR's Headquarters belonged to the General Assembly. A subcommittee of the Board was created for exploring ways to improve cooperation between the two organizations. At its thirty-fourth session, held in May 1996, the Secretary-General informed the Board of his wish to establish a United Nations Staff College within the premises of the ILO Turin Centre and proposed that a move of UNITAR to Turin would appear desirable. The Board discussed at length this issue and ultimately decided to request the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) to conduct an independent feasibility study to "provide clarification on questions regarding the financial costs (obvious and hidden) as well as potential savings of the move, the non-financial costs and/or benefits to UNITAR, and the possible advantages or disadvantages to countries benefiting from UNITAR training programmes".

300. The Chairman of the Joint Inspection Unit handed over a report to the General Assembly. 4/ The Board of Trustees requested the Executive Director to add this annex to facilitate cross-reference, considering that JIU reports are usually discussed at the Fifth Committee, while the Second Committee debates on UNITAR Report of Activities.

301. During a special session held in Geneva, 2 to 4 September 1996, the Board of Trustees of UNITAR considered the issue at length. The conclusions and recommendations of the Board read as follows:

The Board (...) took due note of the synergies that could be created by the location of UNITAR in Turin, particularly in concentrating entities devoted to training in the same location. The Board noted, however, that serious lacunae remained, which rendered the findings of the report useful, but not sufficient. The Board considered that the situation needed to remain under review, as it still did not possess enough elements to justify any final decision in this regard. In particular, a number of questions were raised regarding the lack of:

(a) An understanding of what the raison d'être of such a move could be, in light of the transfer of UNITAR from New York to Geneva only three years ago (moreover, doubts were raised as to the exact benefits of such a move for the Institute, in helping it to better carry out its mandate for Member States);

(b) A precise assessment of the indirect costs of such a move to Turin, such as the costs of travel of diplomats from Geneva to Turin, or the consequences of such a move on existing donors;

(c) Any conclusive evidence that rationalization of training in the United Nations necessarily implied a geographical reunification, particularly in view of the decentralized format of UNITAR training activities and the limited substantive input of the UNSCP into UNITAR activities at this stage;

(d) A thorough analysis of the indirect consequences of such a move on the functioning of UNITAR, which had, by all accounts, reached a satisfactory level in its current location in Geneva;

(e) Detailed information as to how UNITAR's training programmes could be any better served by a residential campus;

(f) A clear study as to what impact could be expected if the existing linkages between UNITAR and the 140 missions and 46 intergovernmental organizations based in Geneva were affected;

(g) A clear distinction between the beneficiaries of UNITAR programmes, composed mainly of persons from Member States, and the beneficiaries identified by the UNSCP, composed mainly of United Nations staff;

(h) Understanding of the pertinence of merging two different institutions like UNITAR and the UNSCP, the former being essentially a centre for the management of numerous training activities dispersed throughout the globe, and the latter being a training institute for United Nations staff.

In conclusion, the Board decided to:

(a) Recognize the importance of the initiatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the field of rationalization of training activities, among which was his suggestion to relocate UNITAR to Turin;

(b) Express its deep appreciation to the Trustee from France, Chairman of the subcommittee on the feasibility study, for his timely fulfilment of the mandate received from the Board;

(c) Thank the JIU for its impartial and objective study submitted to it in due time;

(d) Call the attention of the General Assembly to the JIU report, and in particular to its conclusions, contained in paragraphs 64 to 66;

(e) Instruct the Acting Executive Director of UNITAR to strengthen cooperation with the Turin Centre and with the Staff College Project, taking into account present resources and activities, and on the basis of the preceding debate;

(f) Postpone any decision on the possibility of relocating UNITAR to Turin until [i] there is better knowledge of the activities of the Turin Centre and of the UNSCP, and [ii] a comprehensive study on the coordination of United Nations training activities becomes available.

VI. FINANCE AND FUND-RAISING

302. Annex IV describes the contributions to the UNITAR General Fund and to Special Purpose Grants (SPGs) during the period under review.

303. The main cause of UNITAR's vulnerability remains, that being the precarious position of its General Fund, due in particular to a low level of voluntary contributions from Member States. Considering the services UNITAR directly supplies to Member States and also the large and increasing number of training requests which cannot be met by UNITAR, the question of having the costs of a limited staff covered by the United Nations regular budget, as planned at the start of the restructuring process, deserves to be further analysed.

304. The funds allocated to Special Purpose Grants have now reached what had been considered for a long time as the "break-even point": US$ 3,000,000. This is undoubtedly satisfactory. UNITAR is making the best possible use of its privileged location in Geneva among several intergovernmental organizations. The regular and prompt diffusion of information to the donors and their monitoring of the development of the programme have very demanding implications for the conduct of operations. A stringent financial management and a strict conduct of operational activities have, in return, encouraged donors to continue or even increase their financial support to UNITAR's programmes. As an example, the training programme on legal aspects of debt and financial management began in 1987 with US$ 60,000. It has mobilized US$ 1,285,000 for 1996. Similarly, the training and capacity-building programme on chemical and waste management was initiated in 1991 with seed money amounting to US$ 145,000. Its budget for 1996 amounts to US$ 1,400,000. These programmes are bound to expand further.

305. During the period under review, the finances of UNITAR have been monitored by various instances. The Board of Trustees approved the accounts for the past years and the budget for the year to come at its spring session. The draft budget is submitted to ACABQ for study and comments, while the financial statements are controlled by the United Nations Board of Auditors. Also during the period under review, UNITAR had to report to the Office for Internal Oversight Services and to the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). These different interventions have greatly helped to consolidate UNITAR administrative and financial management.

306. Inter-agency cooperation and, in particular, the fact that UNITAR is conducting most of its training programmes directly in the field, in cooperation whenever possible with established regional or national institutions in developing countries, has tremendously reduced the costs of operations. The closing of the former headquarters in New York and the absence of any fixed campus, the maintenance of which were very expensive, have allowed available funds to be dedicated to training operations largo sensu. As a matter of fact, a simple calculation is illustrative. The yearly total disbursements of UNITAR (General Fund and Special Purpose Grants together), amount to approximately US$ 3,600,000 (US$ 3,803,095 in 1965), the total number of participants to UNITAR programmes per year exceeds 3,000 persons (average of 3,646 during the period under review). This means that the cost of training per head is approximately US$ 1,000. This includes: needs survey, research, design and conduct of the course, preparation and distribution of training material, assessment and development as well as all administrative costs (staff, fees and travel of resources persons, etc.). This performance would certainly compare favourably with any other institutions in the field of training.

307. At its last two sessions, the UNITAR Board of Trustees underlined that despite the financial solvency of UNITAR, mobilization of funds, particularly for the General Fund, still proved difficult. Contributions to the General Fund were vital for the Institute as they (a) marked the credibility of UNITAR among Member States, (b) ensured the continuity and stability of the Institute, and (c) allowed the Institute to retain its intellectual ability and operational capacity to respond to expressed needs by having seed money to launch initiatives. Without such ability, UNITAR would not be able to follow up many of the training requests. While the financing of Special Purpose Grants are on the increase, the voluntary contributions to the General Fund remain insufficient. UNITAR will avoid incurring any deficit in 1996 as was the case in the previous three years. However, non-earmarked contributions are becoming increasingly and urgently needed if UNITAR is to better answer the numerous and pressing requests from Member States and institutions. The basis for a new intensive fund-raising campaign has been outlined, taking into consideration the fact that financial mobilization was a task to be shared between the Board and the Executive Director.

308. As for the sources of funding, three main avenues for fund-raising were identified:

Voluntary contributions to UNITAR's General Fund: These non-earmarked contributions are necessary for guaranteeing the autonomy and operational continuity of UNITAR. Industrialized countries are obviously the main possible contributors. Several developing countries, moreover, make voluntary contributions on a regular basis to the General Fund, even if these are limited amounts. These contributions are encouraging and quite important in the sense that they concretely express the interest of developing countries in UNITAR's training programmes, confirming the Institute's credibility and the relevance of its training programme in the economic and social development process;

Special Purpose Grants: Insofar as the proposals are designed by UNITAR, following requests from potential beneficiaries, programmes funded by Special Purpose Grants remain demand or need-oriented. They are, however, usually limited to countries or regions of special interest to donors. The expertise gained from the Programmes, and the training materials and methodologies would of course benefit other regions or countries, should funds allow such an extension. However satisfactory the development of the programmes funded through Special Purpose Grants may seem, still greater efforts must be made to enlarge them further. In particular, United Nations funds and programmes should use more systematically UNITAR's expertise in training, even by putting UNITAR in competitive bid with private firms and consultants, whose services are usually more expensive for equal outputs;

Funding at country level: Several industrialized donor countries emphasize the provision of development assistance funds at country level. The decision to allocate the funds lies with the recipient and the donor countries jointly. It has been suggested that UNITAR more systematically explore the availability of funds from this source. It implies a coordinated approach to the donor by the recipient country after it has endorsed a UNITAR proposal. This option, however, has limited value for UNITAR. The Institute is small, its staff are involved in all aspects relevant to the programmes, substantive and managerial. The time and resources expended in proposing and negotiating programmes for limited amounts may not be ultimately justified and may even have a negative impact on larger, more important initiatives.

Notes

1/ See A/50/539.

2/ UNITAR is not planning to design and conduct fully fledged and comprehensive training programmes in the fields which are already addressed by other United Nations bodies, whatever the importance of the topics, such as: human rights, disarmament, international trade, refugees and humanitarian law. Duplications and overlapping are avoided.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/49/14), pp. 83 to 113.

4/ JIU/REP/96/2.

ANNEX I

Chronological list of training activities

(1 July 1994-30 June 1996)

Note

1. The training events are presented in chronological order, while also listed are the dates, venues and numbers of participants. No description of the subject-matter appears. The list should be self-explanatory following the description of each different programme in the core of the report.

2. During the period under review, 130 different programmes were organized, benefiting 6,413 persons. On average, three different training programmes were taking place every working day.

3. The two distance training programmes of UNITAR, namely the Video Training Package on Peacekeeping Operations and the Programme of Correspondence Instruction on Peacekeeping, are accounted for separately, at the end of the table.

4. In all, therefore, 132 training activities were conducted by UNITAR during the period under review, to the advantage of at least 7,265 individuals.

UNITAR training activities

Chronological list

30 June 1994-30 June 1996

NO.	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF PARTIC.
1	Sub-regional Workshop on the Implementation of PIC and Related Issues on Chemicals Management	27 June -1 July 1994	Santa Marta, Colombia	34
2	UNITAR/IPA Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy (Core Programme)	27 June - 8 July 1994	Burg Schlaining, Austria	30
3	UNITAR's Training of Trainers Workshop: Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management (for the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda)	01-05 August 1994	Accra	28
4	UNITAR One-day High-level Awareness Seminar on the Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management (for Ghana)	8 August 1994	Accra	12
5	UN/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law	4 July - 12 August 1994	The Hague	19
6	UNITAR Seminar for Provincial Managers of Disaster Control Operations	13 - 17 July 1994	Ouahigouya, Burkina Faso	30
7	Second Meeting of the International Committee of AFRICAGIS'96	18 July 1994	Abidjan	17
8	Training session on GIS "Tableau de bord"	19-20 July 1994	Abidjan	19
9	UNITAR Seminar for Provincial Managers of Disaster Control Operations	20 - 24 July 1994	Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso	35

NO.	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF PARTIC.
10	IPS/UNITAR International Conference on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia: Debriefing and Lessons	2 - 4 August 1994	Singapore	45
11	Seminar on Peace-keeping Operations	16 September 1994	Geneva	61
12	Seminar on the Setting, Issues and Techniques of Multilateral Economic Negotiations	19-23 September 1994	Geneva	20
13	General Briefing for New Delegates on the Work of the Forty-ninth Session of the General Assembly	22-23 September 1994	New York	260
14	UNITAR Workshop on the Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management (for Eritrea)	26 - 29 September 1994	Asmara	40
15	UNITAR One-day High-level Awareness Seminar on the Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management (for Ghana)	30 September 1994	Asmara	35
16	Seminar on Selected Current Issues and Trends in the United Nations System	3-7 October 1994	Geneva	20
17	Debt Management: Training of Trainers	3-7 October 1994	Lusaka	30
18	Orientation Seminar for the Newly Accredited Members of Permanent Mission to the United Nations At Geneva	19 - 21 October 1994	Geneva	53
19	Atelier de Formation aux Procédures de Règlement des Différends Commerciaux Dans le Cadre du Gatt	26-28 October 1994	Geneva	13
20	Seminar for Regional Disaster Control Managers	7-8 November '94	Saint-Louis, Senegal	35
21	Seminar for Regional Disaster Control Managers	10-11 November	Thies, Senegal	50
22	Seminar for Regional Disaster Control Managers	14-15 November	Kaolack, Senegal	73

NO.	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF PARTIC.
23	Seminar for Regional Disaster Control Managers	17-18 November	Kolda, Senegal	76
24	Seminar on the Setting, Issues and Techniques of Multilateral Economic Negotiations (French)	14-18 November 1994	Geneva	9
5	UNITAR Follow-up Workshop on International Economic and Financial Relations (for Kazakstan)	21 - 25 November 1994	Almaty	19
26	UNITAR Sub-regional Follow-up Workshop on International Economic and Financial Relations (for the Central Asian Republics, and Mongolia)	23 - 27 November 1994	Bishkek	40
27	Introduction to International Economics	28 November - 2 December 1994	Geneva	21
28	Orientation Course on the Security Council for Members of the Council	5-9 December 1994	New York	29
29	Seminar on the Practices and Procedures of Selected Geneva-Based UN Bodies and Agencies	5-9 December 1994	Geneva	24
30	Orientation Seminar for the Newly Accredited Members of Permanent Missions to the United Nations at Vienna	13-15 December 1994	Vienna	23
31	UNITAR/IDSC Seminar on the Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management (for Egypt)	19 - 21 December 1994	Cairo	48
32	UNITAR/IDSC High-level Seminar on the Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management (for Egypt)	21 December 1994	Cairo	12
1995		1995		
33	Briefing on the 51st Session of the Commission on Human Rights	12 January 1995	Geneva	111
34	Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands	12-17 February 1995	Houston, USA	500

NO.	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF PARTIC.
35	FASID/UNITAR Course on International Organizations	20 - 24 February 1995	Geneva	18
36	Seminar on Privileges and Immunities of Diplomats accredited to Permanent Missions at Geneva	21 February 1995	Geneva	24
37	Awareness Workshop for Decision-makers in Disaster Control Management	21-24 February 1995	Cap Verde	15
38	Workshop on the Retrieval and Use of United Nations Documentation	7-9 March 1995	Geneva	15
39	AFRICAGIS'95	6-10 March 1995	Abidjan	360
40	National Workshop on the Sound Management of Chemicals and Implementation of PIC for Ecuador	6-10 March 1995	Ecuador	37
41	Managing Meetings: Chairing and Participating	13-14 March 1995	Geneva	14
42	Workshop on the Implementation of PIC for English-speaking countries of the Caribbean	13-16 March 1995	Kingston	26
43	UNITAR's Training of Trainers Workshop: Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management (for Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)	20-24 March 1995	Colombo	42
44	Second UNEP/UNITAR/UNCHS (HABITAT) Global Training Programme on Environmental Law and Policy, 27 March -13 April 1995	27 March - 13 April	Nairobi	25
45	Seminar on the Practice and Procedures of Selected Vienna-based UN Bodies and Agencies	28 - 30 March 1995	Vienna	27
46	OHRM/UNITAR Orientation Course for New Members of Permanent Missions on the Work of the United Nations	4-13 April 1995	New York	38

NO.	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF PARTIC.
47	Seminar on the Structure and Functions of the Principal Organs of the United Nations	1-5 May 1995	Geneva	26
48	Seminar on the Structure and Functions of the Principal Organs of the United Nations	11, 12 and 15 May	Vienna	30
49	Seminar on the Setting, Issues and techniques of Multilateral Economic Negotiations	15-17 May 1995	Geneva	31
50	UNITAR/IPA Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy (Extended Programme)	22-23 May 1995	New York	45
51	Workshop on International Legal Instruments	22-24 May 1995	Geneva	25
52	Seminar for Provincial Managers of Disaster Control Operations	26-28 May 1995	Nouna, Burkina Faso	78
53	Seminar for Provincial Managersof Disaster Control Operations	29 - 31 May 1995	Fada Ng[illegible]ma, Burkina Faso	42
54	Sub-regional Workshop on Negotiation in relation to Debt and Financial Management (for Ethiopia, Eritrea, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, and Swaziland	29 May - 2 June 1995	Addis Ababa	37
55	Sub-regional Workshop on Negotiation in relation to Debt and Financial Management (for Ethiopia, Eritrea, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, and Swaziland	29 May - 2 June 1995	Nairobi	30
56	IIAP/UNITAR Training Course on Multilateral Diplomacy and International Cooperation	29 May - 2 June 1995	Geneva	31
57	Workshop on the Retrieval and Use of United Nations Documentation	30 May - 1 June	Geneva	21

NO.	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF PARTIC.
58	Sub-regional Workshop on Negotiation in relation to Debt and Financial Management (for Botswana, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe)	29 May - 2 June	Nairobi	30
59	Sub-regional Workshop on Negotiation in relation to Debt and Financial Management (for Ethiopia, Eritrea, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, and Swaziland)	29 May- 2 June	Addis Ababa	37
60	UNITAR Workshop on the Legal and Economic Aspects of Trade, Trade Financing and Investment (for Turkmenistan)	26 - 30 June 1995	Ashgabat	37
61	UNITAR Workshop on the Legal and Economic Aspects of Trade, Trade Financing and Investment (for Uzbekistan)	26 June - 1 July 1995	Tashkent	52
62	UNITAR/IPA Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy (Core Programme)	26 June - 7 July 1995	Burg Schlaining, Austria	33
63	Meeting of Directors of United Nations Institutes and Programmes for Training, Research and Planning	28-29 June 1995	Geneva	29
64	Expert Meeting to Review the Guidance Document to Prepare National Infrastructure for Management of Chemicals	3-4 July 1995	Geneva	31
65	UN/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law	3 July - 11 August 1995	The Hague	22
66	Awareness Workshop on the CCD new Information and Communication Technologies	24 July 1995	Dakar	15
67	Workshop on the Negotiation of International Legal Instruments (Group I)	24 - 26 July 1995	New York	30

NO.	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF PARTIC.
68	Awareness Workshop on the CCD new Information and Communication Technologies	31 July 1995	Asmara	15
69	Workshop on the Negotiation of International Legal Instruments (Group II)	7-11 August	New York	32
70	FAO/UNEP-UNITAR Workshop on the Implementation of Prior Informed Consent and the Sound Management of Chemicals for Countries of Eastern and Southern Africa	4-8 September 1995	Johannesburg	34
71	CC:TRAIN Spatial Information Systems for Climate Change in Viet Nam	18-21 September 1995	Hanoi	25
72	General Briefing for New Delegates on the Work of the Fiftieth Session of the General Assembly	20-21 September 1995	New York	225
73	Special Briefing on the Work of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly	22 September 1995	New York	204
74	Special Briefing on Peace-keeping Issues	22 September 1995	New York	90
75	UNITAR Workshop on the Legal and Economic Aspects of Trade, Trade Financing, and Investment (for Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan)	2-6 October 1995	Almaty	33
76	UNITAR Workshop on the Legal and Economic Aspects of Trade, Trade Financing, and Investment (for the Kyrgyz Republic)	2-6 October 1995	Issyk-Kul, The Kyrgyz Republic	26
77	Workshop "Practical Exercise in Report Writing"	3 October 1995	Vienna	15
78	Orientation Seminar for the Newly Accredited Members of Permanent Missions to the United Nations at Geneva	4-6 October 1995	Geneva	63

NO.	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF PARTIC.
79	Orientation Seminar for the Newly Accredited Members of Permanent Missions to the United Nations	16 - 18 October 1995	Vienna	35
80	Heavy Crude: Energy Alternatives for Development Training Workshop	23-27 October 1995	Fier, Albania	40
81	UNITAR Sub-regional Workshop on Negotiation in relation to Debt and Financial Management (for the Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, and Uganda)	13-17 November 1995	Accra	26
82	Inter-Agency Seminar on the International Civil Service and the UN Common System	14-16 November 1995	Geneva	39
83	UNITAR High-Level Seminar/Meetings on Trade and Investment Issues	16-17 November 1995	Tashkent	25
84	UNITAR High-Level Seminar/Meetings on Trade and Investment Issues	16-17 November 1995	Almaty.	25
85	IIAP/UNITAR Training Programme in Multilateral Diplomacy and Multilateral Cooperation	20-24 November 1995	Geneva	31
86	Seminar on Selected Current Issues and Trends in the United Nations System	27 November - 1 December 1995	Geneva	22
87	Seminar on the Practices and Procedures of Selected Geneva-based UN Bodies and Agencies	8-13 December 1995	Geneva	23
88	Singapore Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace-keeping Operations	11-13 December	Singapore	33
89	Seminar on the Practices and Procedures of Selected Geneva-based UN Bodies and Agencies	11 - 14 December 1995	Geneva	23

NO.	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF PARTIC.
90	Orientation Course on the Security Council for Members of the Council	11-15 December 1995	New York	45
91	UNITAR High-level Meeting on Financial and Monetary Aspects for the Palestinian Authority (for Palestine)	16 December 1995	Gaza	10
92	UNITAR High-level Meeting on Financial and Monetary Aspects for the Palestinian Authority (for Palestine)	17 December 1995	Ramallah	10
93	UNITAR Workshop on Public Administration, Financial Management and Financial Negotiation (for Palestine)	18-21 December 1995	Gaza	18
94	UNITAR Workshop on Public Administration, Financial Management and Financial Negotiation (for Palestine)	18-21 December 1995	Ramallah	18
1996		1996		
95	AFRICAGIS Press Media Seminar	15 January	Windhoek	15
96	Workshop on International Legal Instruments	22-23 January 1996	Vienna	54
97	Workshop on Small-scale Privatization in Turkmenistan	7-10 February 1996	Ashgabat	30
98	Seminar on the Privileges and Immunities of Members of Permanent Missions Accredited to the UN at Geneva	14 February 1996	Geneva	23
99	PRTR Workshop for State Officials (Mexico)	14-15 February 1996	Queretaro, Mexico	50
100	FASID/UNITAR Training Programme on International Organizations	19-23 February 1996	Geneva	26
101	Introduction to International Economics	26 February - 1 March 1996	Geneva	24
102	Seminar on the Structure and Functions of the Principal Organs of the United Nations	26 February - 1 March & 4-8 March 1996	Vienna	35

NO.	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF PARTIC.
103	PRTR Workshop for Industry (Mexico)	28 February 1996	Queretaro, Mexico	50
104	Seminar on the Structure and Functions of the Principal Organs of the United Nations for trainees of the Austrian Diplomatic Academy	4 - 8 March 1996	Vienna	59
0	Round Table on the Role of the Research Community in the Preparation and Follow-up of HABITAT II	11 March 1996	Geneva	45
106	Briefing on the 52nd Session of the Commission on Human Rights	12 March 1996	Geneva	113
107	Follow-up Seminar on the Privileges and Immunities of Members of Permanent Mission accredited to the United Nations at Geneva	13 March 1996	Geneva	23
108	Training Workshop on the Position and the Role of Locally Elected Representatives in the Reduction of Natural Disasters	19 - 22 March 1996	Ouahigouya, Burkina Faso	80
109	Orientation Course for New Members of Permanent Missions on the Work of the United Nations	9 - 18 April 1996	New York	54
110	Ten two-day Seminars on Disaster Control Management for Mayors of Municipalities and Districts	15 April - 14 May 1996	Senegal	544
111	Colloquium to Celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the International Court of Justice	16 - 18 April 1996	The Hague	120
112	National Workshop on Chemicals Management	22 - 25 April 1996	Lusaka	26
113	Needs Assessment Workshops for the establishment of Desertification Information Systems to meet recommendations of the Convention to Combat Desertification	22 - 26 April 1996	Rabat	14

NO.	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF PARTIC.
114	Seminar on the Structure and Functions of the Principal Organs of the United Nations	29 April - 3 May	Geneva	21
115	Seminar on the Structure and Functions of the Principal Organs of the United Nations	6 - 10 May 1996	Geneva	24
116	UNITAR Sub-regional Workshop in the Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management and the Role of the Lawyer (for Sub-Saharan Africa)	7 - 10 May 1996	Johannesburg	31
117	National Workshop on the Establishment of a Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR)	20 - 22 May 1996	Alexandria, Egypt	70
118	Needs Assessment Workshops for the establishment of Desertification Information Systems to meet recommendations of the Convention to Combat Desertification	20 - 24 May 1996	Dakar	12
119	UNITAR/IPAFellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy: Extended Programme	22 May 1996	New York	45
120	UNITAR High-level Seminar on International Economic and Financial Relations (for Azerbaijan)	27 May 1996	Baku	39
121	UNITAR National Follow-up Workshop on Financial Negotiations and the Legal Aspects of Joint Ventures	28 - 31 May 1996	Baku	30
122	Heavy Crude: Energy Alternatives for Development training workshop	3 - 6 June 1996	Campina, Romania	40
123	UNITAR/ESAIDARM Sub-regional Workshop on Multilateral Negotiation Theory and Practice (for East and Southern Africa)	3 - 7 June 1996	Arusha, Tanzania	35

NO.	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF PARTIC.
124	Vietnam Workshop to Present their National Strategy to Implement the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	4 - 5 June 1996	Hanoi, Vietnam	100
125	UNITAR/ESAIDARM Sub-regional Workshop on Commercial and Bilateral Negotiation Theory and Practice (for East and Southern Africa)	10 - 14 June 1996	Arusha, Tanzania	35
126	Seminar on Multilateral Economic Negotiations	10 - 14 June 1996	Geneva	22
127	UNITAR Workshop on Accession to the World Trade Organization (for Uzbekistan)	17 - 19 June 1996	Tashkent, Uzbekistan	20
128	GIS Training Workshop	20 - 21 June 1996	Toulouse, France	18
129	UNITAR/IPA Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy: Core Programme	24 June - 5 July	Burg Schlaining, Austria	35
130	Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) Workshop for the Asia-Pacific Region	25 - 27 June 1996	Canberra	56
	TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	**31.06.1994 - 31.06.1996**		**6413**
131	UNITAR Instructional Video Training Package on Peace-keeping	From 1994-1996	Distributed to 122 countries	454.00
132	Programme of Correspondence Instruction (POCI)	From 1994-1996	Provided upon request to 38 troop-contributing States	198
	GRAND TOTAL			**7265**

ANNEX II

Statistics of participation in UNITAR programmes

(1 July 1994-30 June 1996)

Note: The statistics have been presented under two different formats, namely distribution by geographic regions and breakdown by country.

The regional groupings correspond to the United Nations regional commissions: Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, Western Asia. Considering that some States are members of more than one regional commission, mention is made of those which are included or not. The regional grouping aims at facilitating future cooperation with the United Nations Commissions and the corresponding regional offices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In light of the recent experience and following reiterated recommendations from the General Assembly and the Board of Trustees, UNITAR can thus become the priority training and capacity-building partners of United Nations bodies and organs in the fields where the Institute enjoys real comparative advantages.

The breakdown per country shows the usual developments of UNITAR's activities. The interpretation of the statistics is, of course, left to the reader. One can however single out a few obvious trends. Africa has been the main beneficiary of the programmes. Europe is second, in particular due to the requests from and the needs of the new Members of the United Nations, countries in economic transition, in particular from Central Asia. Latin America and the Caribbean have received relatively less cooperation from UNITAR. This situation should however change rapidly. On the one hand, the re-opening of the UNITAR New York office will facilitate a new development of activities. Secondly, and mainly, new training programmes addressing needs of industrializing countries in the fields of chemical and waste management and of climate change, shall begin in the coming months in this region.

Due to the fact that the programmes are progressively ceasing to operate on a "one-off" event basis, being replaced by modular and progressive training cycles and contributing increasingly to capacity-building, the countries or regions on which UNITAR activities have been focused may observe a sudden increase in their participation in UNITAR activities from the statistics. These differences should diminish with time and with the development of the programmes in favour of other regions.

This new operational approach also explains why the participation of staff from the United Nations system has sharply diminished. The same does not apply to participation from industrialized countries due to their increased participation in the major international conferences and fellowship programmes organized by UNITAR, as well as by a high level of registration in UNITAR's new distance-learning programmes.

Statistics on participation

A. Regional grouping

Members of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), including: Egypt
Number of participants during the period under review: 2 786 Number of participants since UNITAP's inception: (8 816)
Algeria: 20, (127); Angola: 15, (40); Benin: 11, (107); Botswana: 17, (243); Burkina Faso: 169, (261); Cameroon: 6, (93); Cape Verde: 18, (162); Central African Republic: 3, (76); Chad: 2, (96); Comoros: 4, (31); Congo: 6, (48); Côte d'Ivoire: 70, (241); Djibouti: 1, (48); Egypt: 244, (520); Eritrea: 135, (142); Ethiopia: 87, (447); Gabon: 17, (146); Gambia: 25, (72); Ghana: 56, (299); Guinea: 3, (122); Guinea-Bissau: 9, (47); Guinea (Equatorial): 1, (19); Kenya: 69, (237); Lesotho: 34, (126); Liberia: 1, (80); Libya: 4, (138); Madagascar: 23, (119); Malawi: 48, (171); Mali: 33, (155); Mauritania: 1, (71); Mauritius: 16, (79); Mozambique: 7, (125); Namibia: 30, (120); Niger: 27, (130); Nigeria: 67, (374); Rwanda: 12, (97); Sao Tome and Principe: 0, (18); Senegal: 936, (1,173); Seychelles: 5, (26); Sierra Leone: 5, (68); Somalia: 3, (62); South Africa: 101, (133); Sudan: 16, (203); Swaziland: 27, (122); Togo: 3, (73); Tunisia: 31, (188); Uganda: 46, (334); United Republic of Tanzania: 126, (146); Zaire: 3, (152); Zambia: 105, (346); Zimbabwe: 88, (363).

Members of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), including: Canada and the United States, as well as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.
Number of participants during the period under review: 1 999 Number of participants since UNITAR's inception: (5 716)
Albania: 43, (56); Andorra: 0, (0); Armenia: 10, (20); Austria: 36, (138); Azerbaijan: 82, (89); Belarus: 5, (20); Belgium: 27, (103); Bosnia and Herzegovina: 8, (22); Bulgaria: 13, (103); Canada: 133, (187); Croatia: 11, (33); Cyprus: 3, (52); Czech Republic: 14, (125); Denmark: 10, (67); Estonia: 6, (8); Finland: 21, (136); France: 52, (303); Georgia: 1, (1); Germany: 58, (473); Greece: 7, (61); Hungary: 5, (76); Iceland: 3, (22); Ireland: 9, (66); Israel: 8, (148); Italy: 154, (215); Kazakstan: 92, (104); Kyrgyzstan: 86, (97); Latvia: 12, (42); Liechtenstein: 2, (14); Lithuania: 6, (123); Luxembourg: 13, (29); Malta: 6, (11); Monaco: 0, (0); Netherlands: 40, (132); Norway: 22, (81); Poland: 31, (133); Portugal: 24, (83); Republic of Moldova: 0, (0); Romania: 8, (25); Russian Federation: 60, (82); San Marino: 8, (16); Slovakia: 31, (65); Slovenia: 6, (12); Spain: 27, (62); Sweden: 23, (151); Switzerland: 27, (171); Tajikistan: 10, (11); the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: 10, (10); Turkey: 22, (153); Turkmenistan: 67, (75); Ukraine: 10, (35); United Kingdom: 34, (185); United States: 400, (722); Uzbekistan: 196, (203); Yugoslavia: 7, (92)

Members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) **Excluding**: Canada, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom and United States
Number of participants during the period under review: 517 **Number of participants since UNITAR's inception:** (4 129)
Antigua and Barbuda: 6, (21); **Argentina**: 31, (174); **Bahamas**: 9, (85); **Barbados**: 2, (84); **Belize**: 3, (26); **Bolivia**: 9, (86); **Brazil**: 39, (206); **Chile**: 27, (171); **Colombia**: 21, (172); **Costa Rica**: 16, (203); **Cuba**: 12, (220); **Dominica**: 3, (25); **Dominican Republic**: 3, (82); **Ecuador**: 45, (157); **El Salvador**: 11, (185); **Grenada**: 2, (25); **Guatemala**: 17, (106); **Guyana**: 4, (66); **Haiti**: 6, (217); **Honduras**: 20, (126); **Jamaica**: 8, (144); **Mexico**: 78, (424); **Nicaragua**: 8, (102); **Panama**: 9, (110); **Paraguay**: 8, (52); **Peru**: 18, (166); **Saint Kitts and Nevis**: 5, (22); **Saint Lucia**: 1, (26); **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**: 4, (17); **Suriname**: 4, (111); **Trinidad and Tobago**: 16, (133); **Uruguay**: 22, (96); **Venezuela**: 50, (289)

Members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) **Including**: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan **Excluding**: France, Netherlands, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States
Number of participants during the period under review: 1 426 **Number of participants since UNITAR's inception:** (5 715)
Afghanistan: 6, (78); **Armenia**: 10, (20); **Australia**: 145, (319); **Azerbaijan**: 82, (89); **Bangladesh**: 13, (155); **Bhutan**: 10, (121); **Brunei Darussalam**: 22, (111); **Cambodia**: 10, (80); **China**: 58, (311); **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**: 3, (47); **Fiji**: 3, (75); **India**: 46, (522); **Indonesia**: 36, (306); **Iran**: 25, (155); **Japan**: 77, (220); **Kazakstan**: 92, (104); **Kiribati**: 0, (1); **Kyrgyzstan**: 86, (97); **Lao People's Democratic Republic**: 3, (55); **Malaysia**: 25, (201); **Maldives**: 10, (43); **Marshall Islands**: 2, (12); **Micronesia**: 0, (15); **Mongolia**:29, (174); **Myanmar**: 17, (132); **Nauru**: 0, (0); **Nepal**: 23, (155); **New Zealand**: 54, (142); **Pakistan**: 54, (266); **Papua New Guinea**: 2, (56); **Philippines**: 30, (235); **Republic of Korea**: 323, (219); **Samoa**: 2, (6); **Singapore**: 17, (156); **Solomon Islands**: 1, (21); **Sri Lanka**: 26, (134); **Tajikistan**: 10, (11); **Thailand**: 38, (248); **Tonga**: 3, (3); **Turkey**: 22, (153); **Turkmenistan**: 67, (75); **Tuvalu**: 0, (0); **Uzbekistan**: 196, (203); **Vanuatu**: 0, (21); **Viet Nam**: 39, (266); **Republic of Palau**: 0, (0)

Members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), including: Egypt
Number of participants during the period under review: 536 **Number of participants since UNITAR's inception:** (1 877)
Bahrain: 15, (129); **Egypt:** 244, (520); **Jordan:** 28, (121); **Kuwait:** 38, (220); **Lebanon:** 24, (79); **Oman:** 6, (141); **Palestine:** 113, (118); **Qatar:** 18, (109); **Saudi Arabia:** 6, (143); **Syrian Arab Republic:** 15, (98); **United Arab Emirates:** 17, (19); **Yemen:** 12, (180)

B. Breakdown per country

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 94 - 30 June 96)			Situation 30 June 94	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
Afghanistan	6		6	72	78
Albania	13		43	13	56
Algeria	20		20	107	127
Angola	14	1	15	25	40
Antigua and Barbuda	4	2	6	15	21
Argentina	23	8	31	143	174
Armenia	9	1	10	10	20
Australia	117	28	145	165	310
Austria	32	4	36	102	138
Azerbaijan	82		82	7	89
Bahamas	6	3	9	76	85
Bahrain	15		15	114	129
Bangladesh	12	1	13	142	155
Barbados	2		2	82	84
Belarus	5		5	15	20
Belgium	20	7	27	76	103
Belize	3		3	23	26
Benin	11		11	96	107
Bhutan	10		10	111	121
Bolivia	9		9	77	86
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8		8	14	22
Botswana	17		17	226	243

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 94 - 30 June 96)			Situation 30 June 94	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
Brazil	24	15	39	167	206
Brunei Darussalam	20	2	22	89	111
Bulgaria	12	1	13	90	103
Burkina Faso	168	1	169	92	261
Burundi	14	1	15	80	95
Cambodia	10		10	70	80
Cameroon	6		6	87	93
Canada	119	14	133	54	187
Cape Verde	17	1	18	144	162
Central African Rep.	3		3	73	76
Chad	2		2	94	96
Chile	23	4	27	144	171
China	54	4	58	253	311
Colombia	16	5	21	151	172
Comoros	4		4	27	31
Congo	6		6	42	48
Costa Rica	16		16	187	203
Côte d'Ivoire	70		70	171	241
Croatia	11		11	22	33
Cuba	11	1	12	208	220
Cyprus	3		3	49	52
Czech Republic	13	1	14	111	125
Demo. People's Rep. of Korea	3		3	44	47
Denmark	8	2	10	57	67
Djibouti		1	1	47	48

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 94 - 30 June 96)			Situation 30 June 94	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
Dominica	3		3	22	25
Dominican Republic	3		3	79	82
Ecuador	45		45	112	157
Egypt	243	1	244	276	520
El Salvador	8	3	11	174	185
Equatorial Guinea	1		1	18	19
Eritrea	135		135	7	142
Estonia	5	1	6	2	8
Ethiopia	86	1	87	360	447
Federated States of Micronesia				15	15
Fiji	2	1	3	72	75
Finland	20	1	21	115	136
France	50	2	52	251	303
Gabon	17		17	129	146
Gambia (The)	25		25	47	72
Georgia	1		1		1
Germany	54	4	58	415	473
Ghana	54	2	56	243	299
Greece	7		7	54	61
Grenada	2		2	23	25
Guatemala	17		17	89	106
Guinea	3		3	119	122
Guinea-Bissau	9		9	38	47
Guyana	4		4	62	66
Haiti	4	2	6	211	217

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 94 - 30 June 96)			Situation 30 June 94	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
Holy See	7		7	72	79
Honduras	19	1	20	106	126
Hungary	5		5	71	76
Iceland	2	1	3	19	22
India	43	3	46	476	522
Indonesia	34	2	36	270	306
Iran	24	1	25	130	155
Iraq	17		17	158	175
Ireland	8	1	9	57	66
Israel	8		8	140	148
Italy	18	136	154	61	215
Jamaica	8		8	136	144
Japan	77		77	143	220
Jordan	22	6	28	93	121
Kazakstan	92		92	12	104
Kenya	69		69	168	237
Kiribati				1	1
Kuwait	34	4	38	182	220
Kyrgyzstan	86		86	11	97
Lao People's Dem. Republic	2	1	3	52	55
Latvia	12		12	30	42
Lebanon	18	6	24	55	79
Lesotho	33	1	34	92	126
Liberia	1		1	79	80
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4		4	134	138
Liechtenstein	2		2	12	14

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 94 - 30 June 96)			Situation 30 June 94	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
Lithuania	6		6	117	123
Luxembourg	11	2	13	16	29
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	8	2	10		10
Madagascar	21	2	23	96	119
Malawi	48		48	123	171
Malaysia	23	2	25	176	201
Maldives	9	1	10	33	43
Mali	32	1	33	122	155
Malta	5	1	6	105	111
Marshall Islands	2		2	10	12
Mauritania	1		1	70	71
Mauritius	15	1	16	63	79
Mexico	77	1	78	346	424
Moldova			-		-
Mongolia	28	1	29	145	174
Morocco	31		31	154	185
Mozambique	7		7	118	125
Myanmar	16	1	17	115	132
Namibia	30		30	90	120
Nepal	23		23	132	155
Netherlands	39	1	40	92	132
New Zealand	32	22	54	88	142
Nicaragua	8		8	94	102
Niger	27		27	103	130
Nigeria	60	7	67	307	374

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 94 - 30 June 96)			Situation 30 June 94	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
Norway	20	2	22	59	81
Oman	6		6	135	141
Pakistan	48	6	54	212	266
Palestine	112	1	113	5	118
Panama	8	1	9	101	110
Papua New Guinea	2		2	54	56
Paraguay	8		8	51	59
Peru	16	2	18	148	166
Philippines	30		30	205	235
Poland	26	5	31	102	133
Portugal	17	7	24	59	83
Qatar	18		18	91	109
Republic of Korea	29	3	32	187	219
Romania	7	1	8	17	25
Russian Federation	59	1	60	22	82
Rwanda	11	1	12	85	97
St. Kitts and Nevis	5		5	17	22
St. Lucia	1		1	25	26
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	4		4	13	17
San Marino	8		8	8	16
Sao Tome and Principe			-	18	18
Saudi Arabia	6		6	137	143
Senegal	935	1	936	237	1173

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 94 - 30 June 96)			Situation 30 June 94	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
Seychelles	5		5	21	26
Sierra Leone	4	1	5	63	68
Singapore	16	1	17	139	156
Slovak Republic	29	2	31	34	65
Slovenia	5	1	6	6	12
Solomon Islands	1		1	20	21
Somalia	2	1	3	59	62
South Africa	99	2	101	32	133
Spain	11	16	27	35	62
Sri Lanka	25	1	26	108	134
Sudan	14	2	16	187	203
Suriname	4		4	107	111
Swaziland	26	1	27	95	122
Sweden	17	6	23	128	151
Switzerland	24	3	27	144	171
Syrian Arab Republic	14	1	15	83	98
Tanzania	125	1	126	20	146
Tajikistan	10		10	1	11
Thailand	37	1	38	210	248
Togo	3		3	70	73
Tonga	2	1	3		3
Trinidad and Tobago	15	1	16	117	133
Tunisia	29	2	31	157	188
Turkey	19	3	22	131	153
Turkmenistan	67		67	8	75
Uganda	45	1	46	288	334

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 94 - 30 June 96)			Situation 30 June 94	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
Ukraine	9	1	10	25	35
United Arab Emirates	17		17	2	19
United Kingdom	32	2	34	151	185
United States	299	101	400	322	722
Uganda	12		12	288	300
Uruguay	17	5	22	74	96
Uzbekistan	196		196	7	203
Vanuatu			-	21	21
Venezuela	49	1	50	239	289
Viet Nam	39		39	227	266
Western Samoa	2		2	4	6
Yemen	12		12	168	180
Yugoslavia	7		7	85	92
Zaire	3		3	149	152
Zambia	104	1	105	241	346
Zimbabwe	81	7	88	275	363
United Nations system	262	315	577	1192	1769
NGOs/Other	145	6	151	666	817
Former USSR			-	173	173
TOTAL	**6413**	**852**	**7265**	**21232**	**28497**

ANNEX III

Publications

Note

1. This annex contains UNITAR's publications which are available at the end of the period under review (30 June 1996).

2. The list has been prepared following the criteria mentioned in the text, namely publications for sale, training materials for sale at varying prices for developing and industrialized countries, document series and training materials distributed free of charge.

3. The list does not include documents reproduced in limited copies for the attention of concerned Governments, donor agencies, trainees and resource persons. While this latter material does represent a rather large part of UNITAR's research and publication on training: needs assessments, workshop and seminar reports, evaluations, development of pedagogical methodologies and tools, etc., it is reserved for internal use.

A. PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

1. Through the United Nations Sales Offices in New York and Geneva

Bertrand: The Third Generation World Organization (1989; E)
ISBN 0-7923-0382-2/United Nations Sales No. E.89.III.K.FS/25

Dembinsky: The Modern Law of Diplomacy (1987; E)
ISBN 90-247-3681/United Nations Sales No. E.87.III.K-RR/34

Frei/Rulof: Handbook of Foreign Policy Analysis (1989; E)
ISBN 0-7923-0108-0/United Nations Sales No. E.89.III.K.ST/25

Gorman: Coping with Africa's Refugee Burden: A Time for Solutions (1987; E)
ISBN 90-247-3457-6/United Nations Sales No. E.87.XV.RS/15

Hamalengwa: The International Law of Human Rights in Africa (1988; E)
ISBN 90-247-3587-4/United Nations Sales No. E.88.III.K.RS/16

Ramcharan: Keeping Faith with the United Nations (1987; E)
ISBN 90-247-3516-5/United Nations Sales No. E.87.III.K.RR/33

Renninger: The Future Role of the United Nations (1989; E)
ISBN 0-7923-0532-9/United Nations Sales No. E.89.III.K.CR/30

Sen: A Diplomat's Handbook of International Law and Practice (1988; E)
ISBN 90-247-3647-1/United Nations Sales No. E.88.III.K.ST/22

Umbricht: Multilateral Mediation, Practical Experience and Lessons (1989; E)
ISBN 90-247-3779-6/United Nations Sales No. E.89.III.K.R-S/17

E = English; F = French; S = Spanish; R = Russian.

2. Through Kluwer Law International (London, The Hague, Boston)

S. Rosenne, The International Court of Justice (1994; E)

J. Lemoine, The International Civil Servant: An Endangered Species (1995; E)

C. Peck, The United Nations as a Dispute Settlement System (1995; E)

N. Azimi, The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) (1995; E)

In press:

M. A. Boisard, E. Chossudovsky and J. Lemoine, The United Nations System in Geneva (1996; E)

C. Peck and R. Lee, Increasing the Effectiveness of the International Court of Justice (1996; E)

N. Azimi, The Role and Functions of Civilian Police in United Nations Peace-keeping Operations (1996; E)

3. Training materials on sale from UNITAR

Peacekeeping: "A Video Training Package" (1994; E)

Manual: Training Guidelines for National or Regional Training Programmes

Training Exercise 1: Neutrality, Reliability, Impartiality (An introduction to peacekeeping)

Training Exercise 2: Guarding of HQ and Vital Objects

Training Exercise 3: Escorting (Convoys)

Training Exercise 4: Use of Force

Training Exercise 5: Mine, Bomb and Booby Trap Threats

Training Exercise 6: Negotiation

Training Exercise 7: Patrolling

Training Exercise 8: Checkpoints

Video:

Parts 1, 2, 3: The Roots and Causes of a Conflict, The Evolution of United Nations Peace-keeping, Organizing a United Nations Peace-keeping Training Centre

Part 4: How to Train a United Nations Peace-keeping Soldier

Part 5: Training of a United Nations Military Observer

Part 6: How to Train a United Nations Election Monitor

The full package, or videos only, sold at differential prices for institutions in developing countries and industrialized countries.

UNITAR Programme of Correspondence Instruction in Peacekeeping Operations (POCI)

Commanding United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Methods and Techniques for Peace-keeping on the Ground (1996; E/F)

History of United Nations Peace-keeping During the Cold War Period: 1945 to 1987 (1995; E)

Logistical Support of United Nations Peace-keeping Operations (1995; E/S)

The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in the Former Yugoslavia (1996; E/F)

Principles of Wider Peace-keeping (1996; E)

Under preparation:

United Nations CIVPOL

United Nations Military Observers

Mine Awareness: Measures to protect against mines and the aftermath of war

These courses are available for sale. The enrolment fee varies, depending on the complexity of each course.

UNITAR Training Package - Debt and Financial Management - Legal Aspects (1993; E)

(1996; R)

Module I: Introduction

Module II: Introduction to Debt Management

Module III: The National Borrowing Process

Module IV: International Sources of Funds

Module V: International Financial Institutions

Module VI: International Financing Techniques

Module VII: Loan Agreements

Module VIII: Dispute Resolution and Arbitration

Module IX: Debt Rescheduling

Module X: Glossary of Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management

Supplied free of charge to UNITAR trainees and associated institutions. Available for sale at differential prices to institutions in developing countries and industrialized countries.

UNITAR Case Study Workshop Package on Commercial Negotiation (1995; E)

Module 1: Case Study

Module 2: The Negotiating Cycle

Module 3: Participant Exercises

Module 4: Loan Agreement

Supplied free of charge to UNITAR trainees and associated institutions. Available for sale in 1997, at differential prices for institutions in developing countries and industrialized countries.

UNITAR Case Study Workshop Package on Multilateral Negotiation (1995; E)

Module 1: Trainer's Guide and Draft Opening Statement

Module 2: Agenda for Five Day Workshop

Module 3: Theory of Negotiation

Module 4: Readings on Negotiation Theory and Drafting Loan Agreements

Module 5: Case Study: National Electricity Company

Module 6: Negotiating the National Electricity Company Case

Module 7: Participant Exercises

Module 8: Simulation of Negotiation Exercises

Module 9: Bibliography

Supplied free of charge to UNITAR trainees and associated institutions. Available for sale in 1997, at differential prices for institutions in developing countries and industrialized countries.

Training Programme in Environmental Information Systems for Sustainable Development

Explorations in Geographic Information Systems Technology: A self-educational workbook and diskette series (requires GIS software) (E)

Volume 1: "Change and Time Series Analysis" (5 diskettes)

Volume 2: "Applications in Forestry" (10 diskettes)

Volume 3: "Applications in Coastal Zone Research and Management" (3 diskettes)

Volume 4: "Geographic Information System and Decision-making" (3 diskettes)

Volume 5: "Geographic Information System and Mountain Environment"

Volume 6: "Applications in Hazard Assessment and Management"

Volume 7: "GIS and Climate Change - GHG Mitigation and Adaptation Methodologies" (currently in development)

Available for sale to institutions in industrialized countries. Institutions in developing countries may request a donated copy.

Training programme to Promote the Implementation of the Climate Change Convention (CC:TRAIN)

CC:TRAIN Workshop Package (1995; E)

A self-standing training tool for the organization and presentation of workshops on Climate Change and the UNFCCC containing:

A 20-minute video on the science and impact of global climate change that can be used in promoting the workshop and complementing the presentations;

Six modules on (a) the science of global climate change, (b) the impact of global climate change, (c) the challenges and opportunities of the UNFCCC, (d) the financial support provided under the UNFCCC, (e) methodologies used in climate change analysis, and (f) the CC:TRAIN programme;

A handbook on using the package, organizing national workshops, and developing country-specific presentations and modules.

Supplied free of charge to institutions in developing countries. Will be available for sale shortly to institutions in industrialized countries.

CC:TRAIN Guidance Manual on Preparing National Implementation Strategies (1995, E)

Supplied free of charge to UNITAR trainees and associated institutions. Will be available for sale to institutions in industrialized countries.

Training Programme on Energy

Fueling for a Clean and Safe Environment, sixth UNITAR International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, 2 volumes, edited by R. F. Meyer, 810 pages and 733 pages, respectively. (1995; E)

Can be delivered free of charge - Mailing cost: US$ 50

B. PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED FREE OF CHARGE

1. Document Series: Training Programme on Debt and Financial Management (Legal Aspects)

Doc. No. 1: Debt Restructuring (1992; E)

Doc. No. 2: Recommendations of Participants (1992; E)

Doc. No. 3: Good Debt Management Pays (1993; E)

Doc. No. 4: Negotiations in Debt and Financial Management (1994; E)

Doc. No. 5: The Role of the Lawyer in External Debt Management (1995; E)

Disaster Control Training Programme

Gestion des catastrophes au Burkina Faso - Aide Mémoire (1995; F)

2. Training and Resource Materials

Materials distributed free of charge to trainees, partner institutions and selected interested organizations.

Training Programme on the Implementation of the London Guidelines and the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure

Guide to Scientific, Legal and Technical Literature for Chemical Management and Safety, 1st Edition (1993; E)

Guide to Databases for Chemical Management and Safety, 1st Edition (1994; E)

Resource Guide on Training and Technical Assistance Activities of International Organizations Related to the Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals, 1st Edition (1994; E)

Country Information Sheets on the Sound Management of Chemicals in Developing Countries, 1st Edition (1995; E)

Summary Report on the Assessment of the "UNEP/UNITAR Training Programme on the Implementation of the London Guidelines", prepared by Pesticide Service, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) (1995, E)

Programme to Facilitate the Establishment of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) in Developing and Industrializing Countries

Facilitating the Establishment of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers in Developing and Industrializing Countries: An Overview of UNITAR's Assistance Activities and Resource Materials (1996, E)

Implementing a National PRTR Design Project: A Guidance Document (1996; E)

Preparing a National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment: A Supplementary Guide (1996; E)

Designing the Key Features of a National PRTR System: A Supplementary Guide (1996; E)

Implementing a PRTR Pilot Reporting Trial: A Supplementary Guide (1996, E)

Structuring a National PRTR Proposal: A Supplementary Guide (1996, E)

Programme to Facilitate the Preparation of National Profiles to Assess the National Infrastructure for the Sound Management of Chemicals

The UNITAR/IOMC National Profile Pilot Programme: A Summary of Experiences Gained Through Four National Profile Pilot Projects (1996; E)

Preparing a National Profile to Assess the National Infrastructure for Management of Chemicals: A Guidance Document (1996; E/F/S)

Training Programme in Environmental Information Systems for Sustainable Development

AFRICAGIS'93 Proceedings (1993; E/F)

Introduction au systèmes d'information géographique
Modélisation de l'espace géographique
Modélisation numérique, UNITAR/OSS/EPFL (1994; F)

Traitement numérique d'image, UNITAR/OSS/EPFL (1994; F)

Demonstration in the Use of Environmental Information System addressing Issues Related to Desertification in Africa - Self-running programme illustrating a series of case studies guiding user through available EIS tools and techniques - Available on diskette (1994; E/F)

Inventory of GIS Applications in Africa, UNITAR/OSS/WRI (1995; E/F)

Veille technologique dans le domaine des systèmes d'information géographique, UNITAR/OSS/WRI (1995; E/F)

Guide de l'Internet en Afrique, UNITAR/OSS/ORSTOM (1995; E/F)

Integrated Information Systems on Environment: Decision-making Tools for Natural Resources in Africa (1995; E/F)

Techniques d'acquisition et de traitement de l'information Géographique Appliquées aux Régions Arides et Semi-Arides (F)

AFRICAGIS'95 Proceedings (1995; E/F)

AFRICAGIS Newsletter (published quarterly; E/F)

ANNEX IV

Financial matters

Note

1. The financial statements prepared by the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) cover the normal fiscal year. The financial reports and audited financial statements and the Reports of the Board of Auditors, respectively, for the years ended 31 December 1994 and 31 December 1995, have been submitted to the General Assembly (Official Records of the General Assembly, Supplement No. 5D (A/50/5/Add.4)).

2. The following appendices complement the report of activities and aim at providing another view of the financial situation to the Member States. In order to avoid misunderstanding, it must be underlined that the periods covered differ: normal fiscal year for official statements of accounts, 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1996, for the present annex:

(a) Contributions to the General Fund

During the period under review, the non-earmarked contributions to the General Fund amounted to US$ 613,702. This is a major concern of UNITAR's Board of Trustees. The funds made available remain too limited. Particular efforts will be made to raise more funds in view of the credibility of UNITAR's training programmes.

(b) List of donors and joint sponsors of special purpose grants

These programmes have raised interest from governments and private sources. Within its strategy to develop inter-agency cooperation and considering the relatively improved financial situation, UNITAR is also striving to establish joint ventures with partners bringing their concrete contribution to programmes rather than funds.

(c) List of projects under Special Purpose Grants

During the period under review, 17 programmes have been conducted under SPGs, totalling nearly US$ 8 million.

(d) Statement of income and expenditures

Also attached is the statement of income and expenditure for the period ending 30 June 1996, as is the Report of Activities. It should give the Member States a clear and transparent view of the current financial situation of UNITAR.

A. Contributions to the General Fund

1 July 1994 to 30 June 1996

Country	Amount (United States dollars)
Chile	10 000
China	10 000
Czech Republic	54 436
Cyprus	1 000
France	62 370
Greece	10 000
Indonesia	12 000
Japan	200 000
Korea	20 000
Malta	800
Mauritius	1 052
Mexico	10 000
Morocco	5 000
Nigeria	32 175
Oman	9 000
Pakistan	24 985
Romania	566
Switzerland	143 060
United Republic of Tanzania	1 267
Thailand	4 000
Tunisia	1 989
TOTAL	613 700

B. Special Purpose Grants: list of donors and joint sponsors*

List of donors and joint sponsors

Bilateral institutions		US$
Argentina	Ministry of Defence*	
Australia	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	100 000
	Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories	32 292
	Environment Protection Agency	23 667
	The Commonwealth of Australia	7 823
Austria	Federal Ministry of Environment	69 069
	Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs	220 336
Canada	Alberta Department of Energy	149 484
	Syncrude Canada Ltd.	50 000
	Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET)	30 000
	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)*	
China	China National Petroleum Corporation	100 000
Denmark	Danish Cooperative Agency (DANIDA)*	
France	Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)	350 648
	French Ministry of Cooperation	301 112
	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs*	
	French National Space Centre (CNES)*	
	French Institute of Scientific Research for Development in Cooperation (ORSTOM)*	
	Ministry of Defence*	
Germany	German Technical Assistance Agency (GTZ)	99 791

Bilateral institutions		US$
	Bureau for International Organizations' Personnel (BFIO)	222 586
	German Ministry for Foreign Affairs	16 891
Ireland	Irish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	245 420
Japan	National Institute for Research Advancement	18 000
	The Foundation for Advanced Studies on Int. Development (FASID)	23 568
Norway	The Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	58 362
Russia	Joint Stock Company Udmurtneft	50 000
	Government of the Republic of Tatarstan	50 000
Singapore	Institute of Policy Study*	
Sweden	Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs	42 652
Switzerland	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	361 235
	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	92 650
	Federal Office of Environment, Forests and Landscape	383 700
	Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs (BAWI)	522 472
	John Scott Erigene Foundation	10 000
Thailand	The Foreign Ministry of Thailand	2 500
The Netherlands	ITC de Boer*	
	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	24 994
	Ministry for Development Cooperation	28 352
Trinidad and Tobago	Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago (PETROTRIN)	20 000
United Kingdom	The Foreign and Commonwealth Office	41 058
	Secretariat of State for Defence*	

Bilateral institutions		US$
United States of America	The United States Institute of Peace (USIP)	35 000
	The Carnegie Corporation of New York	258 109
	The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	50 000
	The McKnight Foundation	80 000
	The William and Mary College, Williamsburg*	
	The Ford Foundation	100 000
	The Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict	65 610
	The Asia Foundation	12 000
	US Department of Defense*	
	US Department of Energy	150 000
	World Resource Institute (WRI)	74 068
	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	120 236
	US Agency for International Development (USAID)*	
	Clark University*	
Venezuela	Petroleos de Venezuela SA	100 000
	TOTAL	5 628 685
Regional organizations	European Commission, Brussels	226 872
	Joint Research Centre for the European Community, Ispra	49 273
	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)*	
	Eastern and Southern African Institute for Debt and Reserves Management (EISADARM)	60 000
	TOTAL	336 145

Bilateral institutions		US$
United Nations system	International Court of Justice	254 973
	UN/Office of Legal Affairs, N.Y.*	306 500
	UN/DPKO	42 500
	UNEP, Nairobi	535 247
	UNEP/Caribbean	42 500
	UNEP/IRPTC	55 318
	UNDP/Global Environment Facility, New York	1 056 645
	UNDP/UNOPS, New York	276 815
	UNDP/UNSO	77 230
	TOTAL	2 647 728
	GRAND TOTAL	8 612 558

* Contribution in kind.

C. Special purpose grants: list of projects and funding

1 July 1994 to 30 June 1996

Training projects	Code AGB	From 1/7/94 to 31/12/94	From 1/1/95 to 31/12/95	From 1/1/96 to 30/6/96	Total
Disaster management	401	148 288	81 947	0	230 636
Computer literacy	902	5 620	0	0	5 620
Preventive diplomacy	103	68 096	402 703	195 368	666 167
	147	0	180 000	74 973	254 973
	149	0	65 610	0	65 610
International organizations for Japanese civil servants	108	0	11 547	12 021	23 568
Peacekeeping video training/ Including POCI	115	7 375	73 854	13 888	95 117
International Conference on UNTAC Resolution	135	12 000	18 000	0	30 000
Legal Aspects of Debt Management	204	0	250 000	514 200	764 200
	207	55 164	167 308	300 000	522 472
	233	0	167 240	0	167 240
Eastern and Southern African Institute for Debt and Reserves Management	256	0	0	40 000	40 000
Public Administration, Financial Management	350	0	78 180	0	78 180
Capacity-Building for Spatial Development to Support Human Economic and Social Development in the Occupied Territory (Palestine)	648	0	11 300	0	11 300
UNEP/UNITAR Programme on the Implementation of the London Guidelines	312	220 000	484 034	364 199	1 068 233
	331	175 550	0	0	175 550
GIS for Natural Resource and Environmental Management	313	163 450	0	0	163 450
Systemes d'information intégrées sur l'environnement	318	127 424	88 339	0	215 763
	334	0	109 976	0	109 976
	336	0	18 000	0	18 000
	341	22 600	0	0	22 600
	342	0	13 222	95 928	109 149
	343	0	56 068	0	56 068
	344	0	44 070	105 000	149 070
	345	0	45 335	77 369	122 704
	352	0	0	49 273	49 273
Heavy Crude and Tar Sands Programme	527	0	370 000	249 985	619 985
Seventh International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands	528	50 000	0	0	50 000
Sixth International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands	554	0	69 485	0	69 485
Analysis of Changing Coastal/Land Use Patterns	329	0	42 500	0	42 500

Training projects	Code AGB	From 1/7/94 to 31/12/94	From 1/1/95 to 31/12/95	From 1/1/96 to 30/6/96	Total
Climate Change Training Programme	351	0	32 292	0	32 292
	357	0	0	383 700	383 700
	TT-	0	276 815	0	276 815
	GLO3	0	0	1 056 645	1 056 645
	ZY-GLO5				
Junior professional officers	811	0	105 168	0	105 168
	855	0	119 182	0	119 182
TOTAL					7 970 692

97-02734 (E)

D. Excerpt from the United Nations-audited financial statement

Statement of income and expenditure and changes in reserve and fund balances for the six-month period ended 30 June 1996 (footnotes deleted)

(In United States dollars)

	General Fund		OTHER ACTIVITIES			
			Special Purpose Grants Fund		Activities financed by UNDP	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
INCOME:						
Grants			2 415 279	1 848 526	-	-
Voluntary contributions received (Note 3)	110 304	48 000	-	-	-	-
Received under inter-organization arrangements	-	5 032	-	-	-	-
Interest income	10 670	19 640	83 333	86 032	-	-
Miscellaneous income	2 745	758	13 281	27 004	-	-
Programme Support income	208 107	197 612	-	-	-	-
Allocations	-	-	-	-	99 979	368 548
TOTAL INCOME	331 826	271 042	2 511 893	1 961 562	99 979	368 548
EXPENDITURE:						
Staff and other personnel costs	408 413	261 593	1 199 488	1 066 013	54 126	55 777
Travel	11 144	15 376	208 067	274 478	5 440	50 254
Contractual services	29 512	29 941	94 140	73 151	32 005	158 722
Operating expenses	55 453	53 808	62 790	71 053	244	5 039
Acquisitions	3 809	3 494	8 042	14 138	-	1 048
Fellowships, grants and other	-	-	394 699	129 702	1 800	94 036
Total direct expenditure	508 331	364 212	1 867 226	1 628 535	93 615	364 876
Programme support costs	-	-	201 743	193 940	6 364	3 672
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	508 331	364 212	2 068 969	1 822 475	99 979	368 548
Excess (Shortfall) of income over expenditure	(176 505)	(93 170)	442 924	139 087	-	-
Prior period adjustments	27 687	21 150	(55 309)	(12 544)	-	-
NET EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	(148 818)	(72 020)	387 615	126 543	-	-
Transfers (to) from reserves and other funds	398	20 679	(398)	(20 679)	-	-
Refund to donors	-	-	(22 566)	-	-	-
Savings on prior period's obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	550 555	609 542	1 659 009	1 618 201	-	-
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	402 135	558 201	2 023 660	1 724 065	-	-